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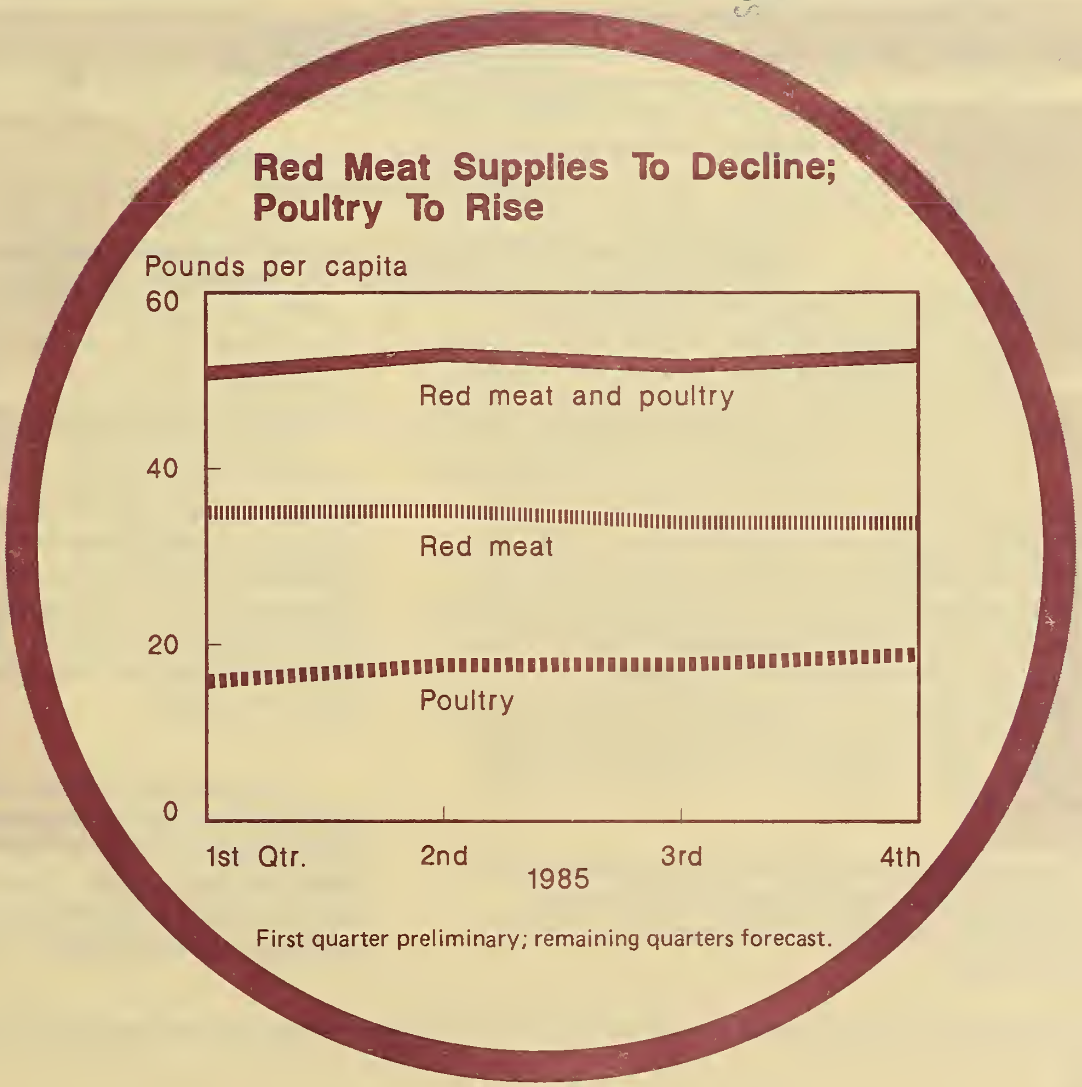

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The present forecasts will be updated in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates scheduled for release on June 10 and July 10.

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Total red meat and poultry production was record-large in the first quarter, resulting in lower livestock and poultry prices. A slowdown in economic growth also helped hold down meat prices. Broiler production rose more than 4 percent from a year earlier, while turkey output advanced 12 percent. Cattle and hog slaughter declined 3 and 4 percent, respectively. However, favorable weather during the winter and a slower marketing pace due to expectations of rising prices this spring, resulted in the heaviest cattle and hog slaughter weights since the early 1980's. Consequently, beef production was unchanged and pork output declined 3 percent.

Broiler production may rise 5 to 7 percent above a year earlier this spring and in the second half, due to continued favorable returns. Broiler slaughter weights are expected to remain heavy. Turkey production may increase about 6 percent this spring and 2 to 3 percent in the last half.

Hog producers show no signs of expansion; thus production is expected to reflect herd reductions of the past year. Production may drop about 2 percent this spring, but be slightly above a year ago this summer. The largest year-to-year declines are likely this fall. Beef production is expected to remain near the large levels of first-half 1984 before declining fairly sharply in the second half. Sharply lower nonfed slaughter will account for nearly all the decline in second-half beef production.

Retail beef and pork prices remained fairly stable during the first quarter as farm prices declined, resulting in a widening of the farm-to-retail price spread. As live animal prices increase, these spreads likely will narrow, helping to hold down retail meat prices.

Prices for Choice beef and pork at retail in the last half may rise 2 to 5 percent above the first-half average. Beef prices for 1985 may increase only slightly from the 1984 average, while pork prices rise 3 to 5 percent for the year. Wholesale broiler prices averaged 51.5 cents a pound this winter, well below the record 61.8 cents of first-quarter 1984, when reduced supplies and Avian influenza were a concern. Even as broiler supplies continue large in the second half, reduced supplies of competing meats may keep prices between 48 and 52 cents. Prices for wholesale turkeys averaged 68.9 cents a pound in the first quarter, slightly above a year ago. Prices may average slightly lower during the remainder of 1985 and well below the second-half 1984 average.

Egg production this year has been above year-earlier levels, while prices are down sharply. Production is expected to remain above 1984 for the rest of the year. Prices may strengthen this summer as year-to-year production increases narrow.

Table 1--Livestock, poultry, and egg production and prices
(All percent changes shown are from a year earlier.)

Item	1983 Annual	1984 III	1984 IV	1984 Annual	1985 I	1985 II 1/	1985 III 1/	1985 IV 1/	1985 Annual 1/
					Million lbs				
PRODUCTION									
Beef	23,060	5,952	5,936	23,418	5,691	5,825	5,225	5,500	22,641
% change	+3	-1	+0	+2	+0	-0	-5	-7	-3
Pork	15,117	3,355	3,957	14,720	3,618	3,600	3,375	3,650	14,243
% change	+7	-8	-6	-3	-3	-2	+1	-8	-3
Lamb & mutton	367	88	93	371	93	82	79	81	335
% change	+3	-6	+2	+1	-5	-11	-10	-13	-10
Veal	428	123	128	479	119	110	115	100	444
% change	+1	+12	+9	+12	+3	-3	-7	-22	-7
Total red meat	38,972	9,518	10,114	38,988	9,521	9,617	9,194	9,331	37,663
% change	+5	-4	-3	0	-1	-1	-3	-8	-3
Broilers 2/	12,389	3,339	3,227	12,999	3,215	3,550	3,550	3,400	13,715
% change	+3	+7	+11	+5	+4	+6	+6	+5	+6
Turkeys 2/	2,563	777	775	2,574	482	625	800	790	2,697
% change	+4	+2	+2	0	+12	+6	+3	+2	+5
Total poultry 3/	15,453	4,248	4,138	16,088	3,843	4,325	4,470	4,320	16,958
% change	+3	+6	+9	+4	+6	+6	+5	+4	+5
Total red meat & poultry	54,425	13,766	14,252	55,076	13,364	13,942	13,664	13,651	54,621
% change	+4	-1	+1	+1	+1	+1	-1	-4	-1
					Million dozen				
Eggs	5,659	1,427	1,469	5,704	1,431	1,430	1,440	1,480	5,781
% change	-2	+2	+3	+1	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1
PRICES									
					Dollars per cwt				
Choice steers, Omaha, 900-1100 lb	62.37	64.28	63.49	65.34	62.24	59-62	64-68	64-68	62-66
Barrows & gilts, 7 mkts	47.71	51.21	47.65	48.86	47.32	43-46	48-52	48-52	46-50
Slaugh. lambs, Ch., San Ang.	57.63	61.07	65.25	62.18	67.61	70-73	65-69	66-70	68-72
					Cents per lb				
Broilers, 12-city avg. 4/	49.8	54.1	49.9	55.6	51.5	47-50	48-52	48-52	48-52
Turkeys, NY 5/	60.5	72.4	90.5	74.4	68.9	62-65	66-70	64-68	65-69
					Cents per doz				
Eggs New York 6/	75.2	70.1	66.7	80.9	61.7	57-61	66-68	68-72	63-67

1/ Forecast. 2/ Federally inspected. 3/ Includes broilers, turkeys, and mature chickens. 4/ Wholesale weighted average. 5/ Wholesale, 8- to 16-pound young hens. 6/ Cartoned, consumer Grade A large, sales to volume buyers.

FACTORS AFFECTING LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

The Economy

The rapid growth of the economy in 1984 helped support red meat and poultry prices. Most of this growth occurred in the first half of the year, and continued at a much slower pace late in 1984. The business cycle developed a mature posture in first-quarter 1985 with a 1.3- percent increase in GNP. While a recession is not likely, as additional jobs continue to be created, the pace of the economy is much slower than expected. In addition, consumer purchasing power was curtailed by late tax refunds which will push a substantial but as yet undetermined amount of income into the second quarter. In the coming months, the economy is expected to derive strength from consumer durable sales, services, and Government spending. For the remainder of 1985, the economic performance may be somewhat erratic, but show a growth in GNP near 3 percent for the year.

Forage Conditions Improved

Pasture and range feed conditions on April 1 were rated poor to fair as they typically are early in the grazing year. Conditions in the 37 States surveyed averaged 5 points above last year's 79 percent and 4 points above the 1974-83 average. Above normal temperatures during March, along with generally adequate moisture conditions, accounted for improved pasture growth. However, very poor pasture conditions were reported in the Southeast, mainly Georgia and Florida, and in northeastern Montana and northwestern North Dakota. In contrast to last year, April was generally much warmer with fewer and less severe spring storms. So, livestock are generally in better condition this year than in 1984, with some areas reporting improved calving conditions as a result.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Broilers

The 12-city composite price for whole body broilers during the first quarter of 1985

Table 2--Young chicken prices and price spreads, 1984-85

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
						Cents per dozen							
Farm price 1/													
1984	36.9	37.2	37.4	33.8	33.8	33.4	34.7	30.6	31.3	28.7	30.9	28.5	33.7
1985	30.9	30.5	30.1	28.8									
Wholesale RTC 12-city av. 2/													
1984	62.1	61.2	62.0	56.0	57.6	55.5	57.3	51.5	53.5	48.8	52.1	49.0	55.6
1985	52.8	51.9	49.7	47.8									
4-region av. retail price													
1984	84.1	87.1	85.2	84.8	81.6	82.2	83.5	79.1	79.5	76.6	77.7	75.6	81.4
1985	77.3	77.2	76.9										
Price spreads Farm-to-consumer													
1984	34.2	37.0	35.0	43.9	36.6	37.6	37.0	38.3	38.1	38.6	36.5	37.4	37.5
1985													
Farm-to-retailer													
1984	17.7	17.9	16.6	21.4	17.2	17.1	16.8	17.2	18.2	17.4	16.2	16.9	17.5
1985													
Retail-to-cons.													
1984	16.5	19.2	18.3	22.4	19.4	20.5	20.2	21.1	19.9	21.2	20.2	20.5	20.0
1985	20.2	20.1	21.9										
						1967 = 100							
Retail pr. index Wh. chickens													
1984	228.7	235.9	232.6	231.2	223.2	223.7	228.1	218.6	220.2	213.8	215.4	210.4	223.5
1985	214.3	216.5	215.7										

1/ Live weight. 2/ Beginning May 1983, 12-city composite weighted average.

Table 3--Broilers: Eggs set and chicks placed weekly in 19 commercial States, 1983-85 1/

Period 2/ Month and day 2/	Eggs set 1983/84	Eggs set 1984/85	Eggs set Percent of previous year	Chicks placed 1983/84	Chicks placed 1984/85	Chicks placed Percent of previous year
	Thousands		Percent	Thousands		Percent
November						
17	99,375	107,677	108	74,020	76,776	104
24	99,946	106,861	107	78,481	83,259	106
December						
1	100,137	106,975	107	80,853	85,516	106
8	98,681	104,427	106	79,598	85,213	107
15	98,812	104,899	106	80,378	84,443	105
22	100,491	107,595	107	80,334	85,396	106
29	99,752	108,327	109	79,617	82,646	104
January						
5	97,815	109,396	112	79,244	82,582	104
12	99,153	109,511	110	80,862	85,682	106
19	100,702	108,960	108	80,008	86,395	108
26	102,315	107,277	105	78,001	87,540	112
February						
2	102,470	108,205	106	78,899	87,147	110
9	101,664	111,024	109	80,968	86,567	107
16	103,132	111,628	108	81,676	84,719	104
23	106,092	111,324	105	82,368	85,601	104
March						
2	106,737	112,034	105	81,947	88,443	108
9	106,789	112,202	105	82,927	88,230	106
16	106,673	112,062	105	85,375	88,602	104
23	106,253	110,498	104	86,172	89,782	104
30	107,700	112,352	104	86,181	90,357	105
April						
6	108,792	112,870	104	85,439	90,104	105
13	108,416	112,624	104	85,563	88,833	104
20	107,656	112,635	105	87,023	90,629	104
27	106,052			88,363		
May						
4	108,104			87,422		
11	107,805			86,900		
18	107,780			85,897		
25	108,239			87,032		
June						
1	109,050			86,993		
8	108,929			87,028		
15	108,609			87,320		
22	105,012			87,844		
29	100,852			87,915		
July						
6	106,624			87,215		
13	106,507			84,182		
20	105,953			80,724		
27	106,352			84,577		
August						
3	104,010			84,682		
10	105,510			84,430		
17	104,843			84,772		
24	103,539			83,540		
31	100,734			84,326		
September						
7	96,746			82,766		
14	92,581			81,683		
21	100,884			79,294		
28	102,827			76,472		
October						
5	101,627			72,532		
12	99,009			79,323		
19	89,351			81,185		
26	97,080			81,028		
November						
2	104,735			78,559		
9	107,921			70,524		

1/ 19 States: Ala., Ark., Calif., Del., Fla., Ga., Md., Miss., N.C., Pa., S.C., Tex., Va., W.Va., La., Mo., Tenn., Oreg., and Wash. 2/ Weeks in 1984/85 and corresponding weeks in 1983/84.

Table 4--Broiler chicks hatched and pullet chicks placed in hatchery supply flocks, 1983-85

Month	Broiler-type chicks			Pullet chicks placed in broiler hatchery supply flocks					
				Monthly placements			Cumulative placements 7-14 months earlier		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
	Thousands			Thousands			Thousands		
January	382,604	370,487	400,832	3,169	3,202	3,471	27,265	26,428	27,277
February	348,287	356,503	364,599	3,310	2,977	3,017	27,179	25,349	27,286
March	399,748	397,674	418,967	3,299	3,451	3,603	26,875	25,441	26,771
April	388,781	394,806		3,143	4,012		26,359	25,169	26,647
May	395,460	408,825		3,541	3,520		26,483	24,873	26,733
June	382,189	396,961		3,147	3,399		26,371	24,700	26,225
July	377,988	393,385		2,485	3,135		25,986	25,147	25,944
August	372,246	394,491		3,347	3,075		25,457	24,808	25,895
September	343,634	361,887		2,897	3,078		25,833	24,638	25,513
October	345,253	367,438		3,014	3,063		26,097	25,604	25,981
November	335,928	356,782		3,126	2,943		25,879	26,269	
December	374,881	394,691		3,590	3,731		26,557	26,892	

Table 5--U.S. young chicken exports to major importers January-March 1984-1985

Country or area	1984	1985
	1,000 pounds	
Japan	23,968	26,527
Hong Kong	12,268	17,719
Singapore	14,307	13,537
Jamaica	5,373	10,471
Mexico	2,949	5,381
Leeward-Windward Is.	5,794	4,960
Egypt	415	3,179
Canada	8,191	3,082
Netherlands Antilles	3,359	2,736
Saudi Arabia	1,864	2,686
French Pacific Is.	1,857	1,485
Barbados	1,047	1,075
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	459	1,063
Malaysia	1,098	752
Brunei	521	674
Other	5,932	4,694
Total	89,404	100,020

Table 6--U.S. mature chicken exports to major importers January-March 1984-1985

Country or area	1984	1985
	1,000 Pounds	
Canada	3,021	805
Leeward-Windward Is.	671	635
Mexico	277	488
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	573	437
Netherlands Antilles	394	364
French Pacific Is.	319	3
Saudi Arabia	911	11
Haiti	96	64
Venezuela	0	57
Barbados	0	46
Bahrain	0	26
Malaysia	0	20
Ghana	0	11
Bahamas	8	7
Bermuda	1	6
Other	240	21
Total	5,377	3,291

averaged 52 cents per pound, down from 62 cents last year due to larger supplies. Continued large supplies of broilers and competing red meats during most of the second quarter may lower broiler prices to 47 to 50 cents per pound, down from 56 cents last year. If supplies of broiler meat are up as expected in the second half, prices may average 48 to 52 cents per pound, down slightly from last year's 52 cents. This price decline will be tempered by lower total red meat supplies.

Table 7--Estimated costs and returns, 1984-85 1/

Year	Production costs: Feed	Production costs: Total	Wholesale: Total costs 2/	Wholesale: Price 3/	Net returns
Market eggs (cts/doz)					
1984					
I	35.1	53.3	73.8	103.0	29.2
II	36.1	54.3	74.8	84.1	9.3
III	33.7	51.9	72.4	70.2	-2.1
IV	29.9	48.1	68.6	68.7	0.2
Year 4/	33.6	51.8	72.3	81.3	8.9
1985					
I	28.1	46.3	66.8	60.9	-6.0
Broilers (cts/lb)					
1984					
I	20.1	28.3	52.5	61.8	9.2
II	19.3	27.5	51.5	56.4	4.9
III	19.0	27.2	51.0	54.0	3.0
IV	16.7	24.9	48.0	49.9	1.9
Year 4/	18.8	27.0	50.8	55.5	4.7
1985					
I	15.3	23.3	45.5	52.4	6.9
Turkeys (cts/lb)					
1984					
I	29.7	43.4	70.4	70.3	-0.1
II	27.8	41.5	68.0	70.2	2.2
III	28.2	41.9	68.5	75.3	6.7
IV	25.3	39.0	64.9	87.8	22.9
Year 4/	27.5	41.2	67.6	77.1	9.4
1985					
I	22.7	36.4	61.8	77.2	15.4

1/ Estimated by computerized formula. Costs are weighted by monthly production. 2/ Based on farm cost converted to wholesale market value. 3/ Wholesale prices used are the 13-metro area egg price, 12-city weighted average broiler price, and a weighted average of 8-16 lb. young hens and 24-26 lb. toms in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles. 4/ Weighted average.

The year-over-year increase in the number of broiler-chick eggs placed in incubators has declined. During January, weekly eggs set were 10 to 11 percent above the corresponding week last year, but at the end of March, the rate of increase was about 4 percent. However in 1984, the weekly set was 7 percent higher in March than in January and in 1985, March was 3 percent above January. As a result, second-quarter broiler meat production may be 5 to 7 percent above last year. The increase is due in part to expected continued heavier slaughter weights. With low feed ingredient prices, net returns likely will continue favorable and output in the second half also may be 5 to 7 percent above last year. Producers have been increasing the number of pullets placed in the hatchery supply flocks, suggesting these producers are anticipating the broiler hatch will be as high or higher than last year in about 7 months when these pullets begin laying.

Table 8--Federally inspected young chicken slaughter, 1983-85

Year	Number	Average weight	Live-weight pounds	Certified RTC
	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds
1983				
I	1,022	4.10	4,186	3,061
II	1,084	4.13	4,473	3,276
III	1,062	4.00	4,254	3,135
IV	965	4.13	3,981	2,917
Year	4,133	4.09	16,894	12,389
1984				
I	1,015	4.16	4,225	3,082
II	1,098	4.16	4,574	3,350
III	1,107	4.13	4,573	3,339
IV	1,052	4.21	4,429	3,227
Year	4,272	4.17	17,801	12,999
1985				
I	1,051	4.20	4,420	3,215

Turkeys

Turkey producers continue to expand production. During March, producers placed 1 percent more poults than in 1984. Net returns have remained positive even with lower prices than last year. Lower grain and meal prices than a year ago are helping to hold down costs.

Production of turkey meat in federally inspected plants was up 12 percent in the first quarter from 1984's 432 million pounds. Producers increased slaughter of birds in March for the Easter demand, thus boosting first-quarter slaughter. Output in the second quarter is expected to be 6 percent larger than last year. With producers continuing to place more poults, output in second-half 1985 may be 2 to 3 percent above 1984's 1,552 million pounds.

Given the increase in production, wholesale prices for 8- to 16-pound commodity packed hen turkeys in the Eastern Region are expected to average below second-half 1984's 81 cents per pound, but nearer the 65 cents of 1982 and 1983. Producers could store frozen turkeys if prices decline, and with supplies of red meats expected to decrease in the second half, turkey prices probably will strengthen later in the year. Currently, cold storage stocks are low and could be rebuilt if demand slackens. Normal rebuilding likely will begin late in the second quarter and continue in the third.

During the first quarter, prices of young hen turkeys averaged 69 cents, up from 68 cents last year. Normally, prices dip seasonally in the second quarter and may average 62 to 65 cents, off slightly from 67 cents last year. Larger supplies will likely weaken prices from last year, and second-half hen turkey prices may average 65 to 69 cents, down from 81 cents a year ago.

Table 9--Federally inspected turkey slaughter, 1983-85

Year	Number	Average weight	Live-weight pounds	Certified RTC
	Million	Pounds	Million	Pounds
1983				
I	29.0	20.16	584.4	462.2
II	37.8	19.29	729.7	581.5
III	50.8	18.82	955.7	760.3
IV	47.4	20.12	952.8	759.0
Year	164.9	19.59	3,222.6	2,563.1
1984				
I	27.0	20.27	548.2	432.3
II	37.9	19.50	738.5	589.0
III	50.4	19.40	977.9	777.6
IV	48.3	20.17	974.6	775.3
Year	163.6	19.79	3,239.2	2,574.1
1985				
I	29.6	20.45	606.6	481.5

Table 10--Turkey hatchery operations, 1983-85 1/

Month	Total turkey placed 2/		Eggs in incubators first of month, changes from previous year	
	1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
	Thousands		Percent	
Sept.	8,086	8,732	-5	12
Oct.	9,202	10,741	-9	9
Nov.	10,969	11,919	-5	8
Dec.	12,476	12,067	-3	3
Jan.	14,038	15,493	-8	15
Feb.	15,304	16,294	-3	6
Mar.	18,433	18,610	-2	1
Apr.	19,143		-5	
May	21,243		1	
June	20,388		-2	
July	18,739		-8	
Aug.	13,491		-2	

1/ Breakdown by breeds not shown to avoid disclosing individual operations. 2/ Excludes exported poults.

Table 11--Turkey prices and price spreads, 1984-85

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
						Cents per dozen							
Farm price 1/													
1984	46.5	40.8	41.2	42.9	42.3	42.0	43.7	45.4	46.7	51.3	56.3	60.0	48.9
1985	51.9	41.6	40.7	40.3									
New York, hens 8-16 lbs 2/													
1984	72.2	64.7	66.1	67.0	66.8	67.0	68.6	72.4	76.2	82.6	91.5	97.3	74.4
1985	74.0	65.6	67.0										
4-region average retail price													
1984	92.8	94.4	95.6	94.3	97.3	99.1	101.3	100.7	102.3	103.7	97.3	106.1	98.7
1985	109.1	107.3	105.3										
Price spreads													
Farm-to-consumer													
1984	36.3	45.2	44.7	42.3	47.0	47.9	48.3	43.5	41.3	34.2	23.3	30.2	40.3
1985													
Farm-to-retailer													
1984	21.9	24.5	23.9	23.2	25.3	24.6	23.9	22.6	22.4	19.8	23.7	28.6	23.7
1985													
Retail-to-consumer													
1984	14.3	20.6	20.8	19.1	21.7	23.2	24.3	20.9	18.8	14.5	-0.4	1.5	16.6
1985	25.1	32.0	29.4										
						December 1977=100							
Consumer pr. index													
1984	125.4	128.5	127.9	128.0	130.3	131.6	132.7	133.3	132.7	135.1	132.6	138.9	131.4
1985	142.4	143.2	141.6										

1/ Live weight. 2/ Wholesale, ready-to-cook.

Table 12--U.S. turkey exports to major importers January-March 1984-1985

Country or area	1984	1985
	1,000 pounds	
Egypt	403	1,843
Mexico	189	944
Federal Rep of Germany	1,353	883
Canada	586	330
Singapore	71	247
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	344	229
Hong Kong	582	208
Bahamas	119	196
Japan	93	174
Saudi Arabia	74	168
Jamaica	0	363
Leeward-Windward Is.	154	131
Western Samoa	317	125
Trinidad-Tobago	36	87
Panama (Inc. Canal Zone)	19	78
Other	1,031	279
Total	5,370	6,085

Eggs

Estimated net returns for egg producers continue negative as wholesale prices have been below the estimated cost of production. Seasonal price increases before Easter brought prices above breakeven for only a short period in March. Thus, producers will have to reduce supplies before prices return to breakeven. Slaughter of old hens in the first quarter was above last year when few hens went to slaughter, but the number of layers on farms during March was the same.

Egg production in the first quarter was 1,431 million dozen, up 3 percent on a daily basis from last year. The extra pullets that entered the laying flock in second-half 1984 kept production high in first-quarter 1985 and likely will continue to boost production in the second quarter. Producers are reducing the size of the flock and on April 1, the number of hens was down 1 percent. However, the rate of lay was 3 percent above 1984, so overall production is up. Production may be 2 percent above 1984 in the second quarter, mainly from increased rate of lay by the large number of relatively young hens in the flock this year. Production in the second half may be only 1 percent larger as producers sell more of their older hens.

Prices of cartoned Grade A large eggs in New York averaged 62 cents per dozen in the first quarter, down sharply from $1.03 last year. In early 1984, reduced supplies strengthened prices because of reductions in the 1983 flock. The threat of further reductions in supplies because of a major outbreak of avian influenza in Pennsylvania tended to strengthen prices. With large supplies currently on hand, egg prices have declined seasonally and may average 57 to 61 cents per dozen this April-June, well below last year's sharply declining price that averaged 83 cents for the quarter. If egg supplies are little changed from a year earlier in the second half, prices may average near the 68 cents per dozen of last year.

Table 13--Layers on farms and eggs produced, 1984-85

Quarters	Number of layers		Eggs per layer		Eggs produced	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
	Million		Number		Million doz.	
I	277	281	60.6	61.2	1,399.9	1,431.2
II	277		61.1		1,408.2	
III	277		61.9		1,427.3	
IV	284		61.6		1,409.2	
Annual	279		245.7		5,704.6	

Table 14--Force moltings and light-type hen slaughter, 1983-85

Month	Force molted layers 1/ Being molted			Molt completed			Light-type hens slaughtered under Federal inspection 2/		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
	Percent						Thousand		
January		3.4	2.4		24.1	17.8	15,717	10,394	20,070
February	6.2	4.9	4.6	18.4	22.9	16.6	11,948	9,751	12,788
March	4.3	5.4	3.7	18.7	22.4	15.7	15,650	11,602	12,942
April	4.0	4.4	3.0	17.7	22.8	15.6	14,654	11,690	
May	5.4	5.1		17.2	22.3		9,755	13,743	
June	5.7	7.4		19.4	20.5		11,142	13,986	
July	5.2	4.5		20.4	21.2		10,810	12,549	
August	4.6	4.3		22.1	21.3		11,784	14,372	
September	4.7	3.5		23.0	21.0		11,287	11,993	
October	5.0	3.2		23.6	19.9		10,139	16,300	
November	4.6	3.9		22.4	19.1		9,139	12,271	
December	2.3	2.7		24.9	19.0		10,054	13,793	

1/ Percent of hens and pullets of laying age in 17 selected States. 2/ Revisions include data from late reports or other corrections developed by the Food Safety and Inspection Service.

Table 15--Egg-type chick hatchery operations, 1983-1985

Month	Hatch 1983	Hatch 1984	Hatch 1985	Eggs in incubator first of month 1983	Eggs in incubator first of month 1984	Eggs in incubator first of month 1985
	Thousands			Percent		
Jan.	32,630	36,923	28,283	86	112	80
Feb.	32,956	37,451	28,461	86	112	76
Mar.	39,281	45,697	36,963	81	125	76
Apr.	36,663	47,936		79	127	82
May	38,330	49,005		76	131	
June	37,487	46,545		91	128	
July	30,530	38,424		86	125	
Aug.	30,929	34,824		97	112	
Sept.	31,796	33,113		105	99	
Oct.	32,343	31,372		100	93	
Nov.	29,639	30,142		98	99	
Dec.	34,351	27,098		112	84	

Table 16--Egg prices and price spreads, 1984-85

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents per dozen												
Farm price 1/													
1984	92.8	87.6	73.7	87.4	62.0	53.8	52.9	51.5	51.2	47.9	55.4	52.8	66.6
1985	42.9	44.6	50.4	45.1									
New York (cartoned) 2/ Grade A, large													
1984	115.0	104.0	91.0	103.7	75.9	70.7	71.5	68.8	69.8	62.8	73.4	63.8	80.9
1985	61.5	58.1	65.5										
4-region average, Grade A, large													
Retail price													
1984	130.8	133.2	117.1	120.9	108.1	91.5	89.5	87.8	87.6	86.7	85.0	91.2	102.4
1985	74.6	78.4	79.0										
Price spreads													
Farm-to-consumer													
1984	32.8	46.9	43.2	32.6	49.2	38.5	35.9	37.2	35.7	43.4	26.5	41.7	38.6
1985													
Farm-to-retailer													
1984	14.9	18.8	18.0	17.0	19.4	18.1	17.8	19.7	18.5	21.8	16.1	19.2	18.3
1985													
Retail-to-consumer													
1984	17.9	28.1	25.1	15.6	29.8	20.5	18.1	17.5	17.2	21.6	10.4	22.5	20.3
1985	12.6	17.0	10.7										
	1967=100												
Consumer price index													
1984	266.5	270.3	237.2	249.6	218.9	185.8	182.7	179.3	178.6	177.8	175.6	185.7	209.0
1985	161.3	169.7	172.1										

1/ Market (table) eggs including eggs sold retail by the producer; data not available prior to 1982.
2/ Price to volume buyers.

Table 17--Shell eggs broken and egg products produced under Federal inspection, 1984-85

Period	Shell eggs broken	Egg products produced 1/ Liquid 2/	Frozen	Dried
	Thou. doz	Thou. lbs	Thou. lbs	Thou. lbs
1984				
January	52,102	40,207	22,669	4,522
February	62,797	45,962	27,413	6,878
March	64,036	46,404	30,206	7,022
April	55,214	40,168	25,232	4,947
May	68,536	49,138	28,464	6,968
June	67,724	48,829	27,737	6,543
July	67,696	44,833	29,281	6,774
August	74,787	50,905	31,423	7,411
September	63,924	44,893	25,427	6,844
October	73,945	53,555	30,384	10,341
November	61,536	42,580	25,885	6,935
December	56,630	39,183	24,892	6,559
1985				
January	68,245	47,825	27,959	7,819
February	55,546	39,713	22,863	6,320
March	58,915	44,234	23,098	6,402

1/ Includes ingredients added. 2/ Liquid egg products produced for immediate consumption and for processing.

Table 18--U.S. egg exports to major importers January-March 1984-1985 1/

Country or area	1984	1985
	1,000 dozen	
Japan	4,426	8,836
Canada	3,517	3,052
Hong Kong	574	1,494
Trinidad-Tobago	725	1,087
Jamaica	624	275
Haiti	87	216
Suriname	161	207
United Arab Emirates	0	204
Federal Rep of Germany	95	200
Switzerland	129	129
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is.	148	105
Barbados	152	105
El Salvador	12	79
Colombia	79	71
Mexico	37	70
Other	1,070	668
Total	11,836	16,797

1/ Shell and shell equivalent of egg products.

Table 19--Total eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1983-85

Year	Supply: Production	Imports 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Utilization: Ending stocks 2/	Exports and shipments 2/	Eggs used for hatching	Military 2/	Domestic disappearance, Civilian: Total	Per capita 3/
	Million dozen									Number
1983 1/										
I	1,434.4	5.0	20.3	1,459.7	18.1	30.2	128.4	6.3	1,276.9	66.2
II	1,404.9	2.9	18.1	1,425.9	17.4	29.2	129.2	6.9	1,243.2	64.3
III	1,399.8	7.4	17.4	1,424.3	13.2	26.7	120.1	6.5	1,258.1	64.9
IV	1,420.2	8.2	13.2	1,441.6	9.3	26.4	122.4	5.4	1,278.2	65.8
Year	5,659.3	23.4	20.3	5,703.0	19.3	112.4	500.0	25.1	5,056.3	261.2
1984 4/										
I	1,399.9	13.9	9.3	1,423.1	10.2	17.5	132.8	4.2	1,258.4	64.6
II	1,408.2	7.6	10.2	1,426.0	13.7	15.3	137.9	5.3	1,253.8	64.2
III	1,427.3	7.2	13.7	1,448.2	13.4	26.7	128.2	3.7	1,276.1	65.2
IV	1,469.2	3.4	13.4	1,486.0	11.1	26.5	130.1	4.4	1,313.8	67.0
Year	5,704.7	32.0	9.3	5,746.0	11.1	86.1	529.2	17.6	5,102.1	261.1
1985 4/										
I	1,431.2		11.1		10.9			5.1		

1/ Revised. 2/ Shell eggs and the approximate shell-egg equivalent of egg product. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 20--Shell eggs: Supply and utilization by quarters, 1983-85 1/

Year	Supply: Stock change	Supply: Production	Supply: Hatching use	Supply: Eggs broken	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total supply	Utilization: Exports and shipments	Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Military	Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Total	Utilization: Domestic disappearance: Civilian: Per capita 3/
	Million dozen									Number
1983 2/										
I	0.5	1,434.4	128.4	175.2	5.0	1,136.3	15.5	5.5	1,115.3	57.8
II	-0.8	1,404.9	129.2	185.7	2.8	1,092.1	13.3	6.3	1,072.5	55.5
III	0.6	1,399.8	120.1	202.9	7.1	1,084.5	12.4	5.9	1,066.2	55.0
IV	0.4	1,420.2	122.4	168.2	7.4	1,137.4	13.1	5.0	1,119.2	57.6
Year	0.6	5,659.3	500.0	731.9	22.2	4,450.3	54.3	22.8	4,373.3	225.9
1984 4/										
I	-0.7	1,399.9	132.8	178.9	12.4	1,099.9	9.5	3.9	1,086.3	55.8
II	-0.2	1,408.2	137.9	191.5	7.2	1,086.0	10.9	4.6	1,070.4	54.8
III	0.6	1,427.3	128.2	206.4	6.3	1,099.5	16.1	3.2	1,080.2	55.2
IV	-0.2	1,469.2	130.2	192.1	2.7	1,149.3	13.4	3.5	1,132.4	57.8
Year	-0.5	5,704.7	529.2	768.9	28.5	4,434.6	49.9	15.3	4,369.4	223.6
1985 4/										
I	0.2	1,431.2						4.4		

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. 2/ Revised. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 21--Chicken and turkey: Production, disposition, and price, 1975-84

Year	Broilers 1/: Produced 2/: Number	Broilers 1/: Produced 2/: Pounds	Broilers 1/: Price per pound 3/	Nonbroiler chicken 1/: Sales: Number	Nonbroiler chicken 1/: Sales: Pounds	Nonbroiler chicken 1/: Consumed on farms: Number	Nonbroiler chicken 1/: Consumed on farms: Pounds	Nonbroiler chicken 1/: Price per pound 3/	Turkey: Sales 2/: Number	Turkey: Sales 2/: Pounds	Turkey: Price per pound 3/
	Million		Cents	Million				Cents	Million		Cents
1975	2,950	11,096	26.3	224	1,047	13	51	9.9	124	2,277	34.8
1976	3,283	12,517	23.6	217	1,047	13	49	12.9	140	2,605	31.7
1977	3,400	12,993	23.6	224	1,077	12	47	12.0	136	2,562	35.5
1978	3,613	14,022	26.3	217	1,037	11	44	12.4	139	2,653	43.6
1979	3,951	15,519	26.0	233	1,135	11	43	14.4	156	2,958	41.4
1980	3,963	15,539	27.7	238	1,167	11	42	11.0	165	3,032	41.3
1981	4,148	16,520	28.4	239	1,187	11	41	11.1	171	3,263	38.2
1982	4,149	16,760	26.9	242	1,159	10	40	10.3	165	3,155	39.5
1983	4,184	17,038	28.6	237	1,159	9	37	12.7	171	3,336	38.0
1984 4/	4,282	17,855	33.7	225	1,071	9	36	15.9	171	3,386	48.9

1/ Broiler and nonbroiler data reported as consumption which is less than 1 percent of total production. Revised 1980-83. December-November marketing year. 2/ Includes home consumption. 3/ Marketing year average. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 22--Gross farm income from poultry and eggs, 1975-84 1/

Year	Value of sales and consumption on farms where produced								
	Eggs				Nonbroiler chicken		Totals 2/		
	Sales	Consumption on farms	Broilers	Turkeys	Sales	Consumption on farms	Sales	Consumption on farms	Gross income
	Million dollars								
1975	2,797	22	2,915	793	104	5	6,609	28	6,637
1976	3,110	24	2,953	825	135	6	7,024	30	7,053
1977	2,973	21	3,067	910	130	6	7,080	27	7,107
1978	2,900	19	3,682	1,157	129	5	7,868	25	7,892
1979	3,339	21	4,031	1,226	164	6	8,759	27	8,787
1980	3,247	20	4,303	1,272	128	5	8,950	25	8,975
1981	3,648	23	4,699	1,248	132	5	9,728	27	9,755
1982	3,438	21	4,502	1,255	119	4	9,314	25	9,339
1983	3,449	21	4,873	1,269	147	5	9,738	25	9,763
1984 3/	4,086	23	6,015	1,655	170	6	11,926	29	11,955

1/ All data (except turkey) correspond to a December-November marketing year. Revised 1980-83. Details may not add due to rounding. 2/ Minus other poultry, which is minuscule. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 23--Hatcheries: Number, capacity and utilization, available data, 1975-85

Year	Chicken hatcheries 1/			Chicks hatched in year ending June 30		Turkey hatcheries			Poults hatched in year ending June 30	
	Number	Egg capacity on January 1		Total	Per unit of hatchery capacity	Number 2/	Egg capacity on January 1		Total	Per unit of hatchery capacity
		Total	Per hatchery				Total	Per hatchery		
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Number		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Number
1975	797	416,040	522.0	3,477,250	8.36	180	41,851	232.5	129,968	3.11
1977	651	420,070	645.3	4,072,157	9.69	149	40,375	271.0	147,098	3.64
1979	698	469,032	759.0	4,577,549	9.76	126	36,711	291.4	167,955	4.58
1981	538	466,096	866.3	4,821,891	10.34	109	39,022	358.0	189,299	4.85
1983	482	477,996	991.6	4,880,118	10.21	94	36,756	391.0	3/ 185,705	5.05
1985	439	481,529	1,096.9	5,073,271	10.54	88	36,649	416.5	4/ 186,683	5.09

1/ Includes Hawaii beginning in 1961. 2/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii. 3/ Poults placed in year ending June 30. 4/ Poults placed in year ending February 28.

Table 24--Eggs: Production, disposition and value, 1975-84 1/ 2/

Year	Average number of layers on hand during the year	Eggs					
		Per layer on hand during year	Total	Consumed on farms where produced	Sold	Price per dozen	Gross income
	Millions	Number		Millions		Cents	Million dollars
1975	278	232	64,626	536	64,090	52.4	2,819
1976	274	235	64,511	502	64,009	58.3	3,133
1977	275	235	64,600	475	64,125	55.6	2,995
1978	281	239	67,140	457	66,683	52.2	2,920
1979	289	240	69,209	448	68,761	58.3	3,360
1980	288	242	69,686	451	69,235	56.3	3,268
1981	288	243	69,825	441	69,384	63.1	3,671
1982	286	244	69,718	427	69,291	59.5	3,458
1983	276	247	68,169	415	67,754	61.1	3,469
1984 3/	278	245	68,193	390	67,803	72.3	4,109

1/ Data cover both farm and commercial operations. Revised 1980-83. 2/ December 1 previous year-November 30 following year. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 25--Commercial broilers and turkeys: Number produced or raised by States and regions, by years, 1980-84 1/

State and region	Commercial broilers produced 1/ 2/					Turkeys raised, all breeds 7/ 3/				
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
	Thousands									
Maine			4/	4/	4/					
New Hampshire						24	28	22	26	27
Vermont										
Massachusetts						126	145	145	160	152
Rhode Island										
Connecticut						25	28	25	31	31
New York	600	540	570	610	670	258	268	312	332	329
New Jersey						69	70	75	85	88
Pennsylvania 5/	111,553	115,058	114,889	102,642	89,435	5,510	5,680	5,300	6,800	6,100
North Atlantic	112,153	115,598	115,459	103,252	90,105	6,012	6,219	5,879	7,434	6,727
Ohio	14,550	12,800	13,500	11,000	9,000	2,320	2,500	2,700	2,400	2,800
Indiana			4/	4/	4/	6,192	6,611	6,807	6,710	6,310
Illinois						474	407	291	208	290
Michigan	1,552	1,130	1,180	1,130	1,130	1,450	1,600	1,800	1,900	2,100
Wisconsin	11,390	12,450	11,650	11,270	11,500	5,045	6,039	6,731	7,115	6,120
East North Central	27,492	26,380	26,330	23,400	21,630	15,481	17,157	18,329	18,333	17,620
Minnesota	19,400	21,500	23,700	24,400	25,600	25,500	25,700	26,000	27,000	28,500
Iowa	3,000	3,100	3,300	2,600	2,100	6,625	7,090	6,700	6,710	5,800
Missouri	23,561	26,100	4/	4/		12,400	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000
North Dakota						940	1,050	930	760	870
South Dakota						1,277	1,500	1,600	1,528	1,522
Nebraska	2,000	1,580	1,950	1,250	1,050	811	680	715	814	639
Kansas						132	263	202	115	100
West North Central	47,961	52,280	28,950	28,250	28,750	47,685	48,283	48,147	49,927	49,431
Delaware	166,729	169,596	177,799	181,862	189,615	326	178	238	294	64
Maryland	236,920	253,313	267,174	260,477	271,168	86	98	105	100	100
Virginia	126,358	133,839	140,072	144,041	147,829	10,079	10,015	10,081	11,388	10,795
West Virginia	21,786	24,990	26,140	28,594	26,020	2,282	2,149	2,115	1,849	2,300
North Carolina	399,592	423,160	418,620	419,740	428,260	24,750	26,800	27,500	29,350	30,400
South Carolina	43,124	43,621	47,973	52,167	57,175	3,202	2,898	2,616	2,159	2,194
Georgia	573,899	614,687	610,735	626,551	636,785	2,380	2,734	2,680	2,266	2,582
Florida	87,143	92,350	97,246	97,378	96,150					
South Atlantic	1,655,551	1,755,556	1,785,759	1,810,810	1,853,002	43,105	45,872	45,335	47,406	48,435
Kentucky	3,195	3,144	2,907	3,054	2,994					
Tennessee	66,929	64,521	4/	4/	4/					
Alabama	494,709	519,288	500,232	515,729	536,580					
Mississippi	275,978	290,118	298,587	316,304	312,170					
Arkansas	634,877	675,110	668,497	673,136	724,964	14,500	15,070	13,000	12,850	14,366
Louisiana	98,957	104,346	4/	4/	4/					
Oklahoma	45,014	50,866	51,170	55,230	60,530	2,215	1,605	2,055	4/	4/
Texas	221,081	231,700	222,500	212,600	200,500	7,750	7,300	5,200	4/	4/
South Central	1,840,740	1,939,093	1,743,893	1,776,053	1,837,738	24,465	23,975	20,255	12,850	14,366
Montana										
Idaho										
Wyoming										
Colorado						4,130	4,300	4,065	4/	4/
New Mexico										
Arizona										
Utah						2,409	2,901	2,404	2,328	2,387
Nevada										
Washington	20,000	20,300	20,500	20,500	21,700					
Oregon	16,500	17,500	15,000	13,000	13,400	1,170	1,400	1,050	810	925
California	152,400	158,800	167,400	171,622	175,469	20,786	21,768	20,000	20,200	19,730
West	188,900	196,600	202,900	205,122	210,569	28,495	30,369	27,519	23,338	23,042
Alaska										
Hawaii	2,576	3,009	3,044	2,891	2,647					
Other States 4/	87,838	59,005	242,635	233,882	237,950				11,435	11,700
48 States						165,243	170,875	165,464	170,723	171,321
United States 6/	3,963,211	4,147,521	4,148,970	4,183,660	4,282,391	165,243	170,875	165,464	170,723	171,321

1/ Includes production of other meat-type breeds. Revised 1980-83. 2/ December 1 through November 30 marketing year. 3/ Calendar year. 4/ Combined to avoid disclosing individual operations. 5/ Included are broilers destroyed due to the outbreak of avian influenza in 1983. 6/ Excludes States producing less than 500,000 birds and includes broilers destroyed due the outbreak of avian influenza in 1983. 7/ Does not include young turkeys lost; based on turkeys hatched September 1 of previous year through August 31, of the current year.

LIVESTOCK AND RED MEATS

Hogs

The March *Hogs and Pigs* report showed that producers are following their December intentions to reduce the number of sows farrowing through first-half 1985. If producers continue following these intentions, pork production will be down on a year-over-year basis through at least first-quarter 1986, except for a possible slight increase in third-quarter 1985. The continued reduction in farrowings is due to generally poor returns to producers and financial stress.

Prices averaged $44 per cwt in March and about $41 in April, putting returns to the average farrow-to-finish producer below breakeven after a brief period of positive returns. However, feed costs remain relatively low and hog prices are expected to rally in late spring, which should again mean positive returns to producers.

Reduced Inventory and Farrowing Intentions Signal Lower Pork Production

All hogs and pigs on March 1 in the 10 quarterly reporting States totaled 39.5 million head, down 1 percent from a year earlier and the lowest March 1 inventory since 1976. The breeding inventory totaled 5.22 million head, 4 percent below 1984 and the lowest March 1 figure since 1973, when estimates for the 10 States became available. The market hog inventory numbered 34.3 million head, 1 percent below a year earlier. Kansas was the only State among the 10 that showed an increase (1 percent) in the breeding inventory. However, last year Kansas showed the largest decline. Missouri registered the largest decline this year (12 percent).

During December 1984–February 1985, the number of sow farrowings declined 1 percent from a year ago. However, the litter rate of 7.51 pigs was the highest of record for the quarter, reflecting relatively favorable weather conditions during both the farrowing and breeding periods. As a result, the December–February pig crop was 2 percent above the corresponding period last year.

As of March 1, hog producers in the 10 quarterly reporting States intended to have 5 percent fewer sows farrow during March–May and 3 percent fewer during June–August than a year ago. The litter rate in both periods in 1984 was nearly 7.6 pigs. The litter rate could be about the same as last year. If producers follow their intentions, the March–May and June–August pig crops should be down 5 and 3 percent, respectively. The smaller market hog inventory and farrowing intentions indicate lower pork production for second-half 1985 and first-quarter 1986. In first-quarter 1985, commercial pork production totaled 3,618 million pounds, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Commercial slaughter totaled 20.9 million head, down 4 percent, and the average dressed weight rose 2 pounds to 173 pounds, due to low feed costs and favorable growing conditions.

Producers are expected to meet some of their cash needs for planting crops or debt service this spring by selling a larger proportion of their gilts. Based on the relationship in recent years between the number of sows farrowing in June–August and the June 1 breeding herd, the March 1 intentions suggest that the June 1 breeding inventory in the 10 quarterly reporting States will be around 5.63 million head, 2 percent below June 1984. So, little gilt retention is anticipated.

Hog slaughter in the second quarter will be drawn largely from the number of market hogs weighing 60–179 pounds on March 1, which was down 2 percent from a year earlier. Consequently, commercial slaughter for the quarter, including slaughter of imported hogs, is forecast 1 to 3 percent below a year earlier. The average dressed weight is expected to be about the same as last year's 174 pounds. Sow slaughter may be a smaller percentage of total slaughter. Normally, this would lighten the average dressed weight, but slaughter of heavier barrows and gilts may be offsetting. Barrows and gilts at the 7 markets averaged 4 pounds (live weight) heavier in April than a year ago. Thus, second-quarter commercial production is estimated at 36 billion pounds, down 2 percent from last year.

Hog slaughter in the third quarter will be drawn mainly from the market hogs weighing under 60 pounds on March 1; this weight group was up 1 percent from a year earlier. Thus, third-quarter commercial slaughter is forecast

Table 26--Hogs on farms March 1, farrowings and pig crops, 10 States 1/

Item	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985/ 1983	1985/ 1984
				1,000 head				% change	
Inventory	45,595	48,435	45,275	40,670	42,250	40,070	39,530	-6	-1
Breeding	7,402	7,148	6,485	5,594	6,011	5,446	5,215	-13	-4
Market	38,193	41,787	38,790	35,076	36,239	34,624	34,315	-5	-1
Under 60 lb	15,134	16,009	14,446	12,773	13,822	12,437	12,561	-9	+1
60-119 lb	9,046	9,898	9,457	8,777	9,048	8,561	8,427	-7	-2
120-179 lb	8,286	9,358	8,641	7,823	7,759	7,769	7,580	-2	-2
180 + lb	5,727	6,522	6,246	5,703	5,610	5,857	5,747	+2	-2
Sows farrowing									
December 2/-February	2,364	2,428	2,192	2,027	2,154	1,964	1,935	-10	-1
March-May	3,088	2,988	2,750	2,411	2,782	2,481	3/ 2,366	-15	-5
December 2/-May	5,452	5,416	4,942	4,438	4,936	4,445	4/ 4,301	-13	-3
June-August	2,792	2,517	2,461	2,227	2,422	2,259	3/ 2,196	-9	-3
September-November	2,690	2,620	2,427	2,397	2,377	2,316			
June-November	5,482	5,137	4,888	4,624	4,799	4,575			
Pig crops									
December 2/-February	16,236	17,420	15,863	14,438	16,040	14,288	14,538	-9	+2
March-May	22,108	21,889	20,746	18,096	21,194	18,814			
December 2/-May	38,344	39,309	36,609	32,534	37,234	33,102			
June-August	19,923	18,077	18,134	16,460	17,836	17,158			
September-November	19,212	19,022	17,917	17,803	17,663	17,420			
June-November	39,135	37,099	36,051	34,263	35,499	34,578			
				Number					
Pigs per litter									
December 2/-February	6.87	7.17	7.24	7.12	7.45	7.27	7.51	+1	+3
March-May	7.16	7.33	7.54	7.51	7.62	7.58			
December 2/-May	7.03	7.26	7.41	7.33	7.54	7.45			
June-August	7.14	7.18	7.37	7.39	7.36	7.60			
September-November	7.14	7.26	7.38	7.43	7.43	7.52			
June-November	7.14	7.22	7.38	7.41	7.40	7.56			

1/ Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Ohio. 2/ December preceding year. 3/ Intentions. 4/ Intentions for March-May.

to be unchanged to up 2 percent. The number of hogs imported may be above a year ago, depending on how the Department of Commerce rules on June 10. The increase in live hog imports may be offset by some gilt retention near the end of the quarter. Gilt retention will depend upon producers' returns during late spring and summer and the development of the corn crop.

The March-May pig crop is the principal source of fourth-quarter slaughter. If producers follow their March 1 intentions, fourth-quarter slaughter may be about 21 million head, down 7 to 9 percent from last year. If hog prices rally during late spring and early summer and corn prices are near the loan rate this fall, some gilt retention may occur. This would be in contrast to last year, when producers were liquidating their herds. Commercial production is forecast to total 3,650 million pounds, down 8 percent from last year. The average dressed weight is expected to be about the same as last year's 174 pounds.

Prices To Increase

Hog prices at the 7 major markets dropped $8 per cwt from mid-February to early April. Part of the decline was due to the seasonal increase in slaughter. Other contributing factors were larger broiler

Table 27--Sow slaughter balance sheet, 10 States

Item	1982	1983	1984	1985
	Million head			
December 1 breeding 1/	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3
December-February				
Comm. sow slaughter 2/	.9	.7	.8	.8
Gilts added	.5	1.0	.6	.7
March 1 breeding	5.6	6.0	5.4	5.2
March-May				
Comm. sow slaughter 2/	.8	.7	.7	
Gilts added	.9	1.0	1.1	
June 1 breeding	5.7	6.3	5.8	
June-August				
Comm. sow slaughter 2/	.8	1.0	.9	
Gilts added	.7	.5	.7	
September 1 breeding	5.6	5.8	5.6	
September-November				
Comm. sow slaughter	.8	1.0	.9	
Gilts added	.9	.8	.6	

1/ December previous year. 2/ 75 percent of estimated U.S. commercial sow slaughter.

Table 28--Federally inspected hog slaughter

Week ended	1983	1984	1985
	Thousands		
Jan. 1 1/	1,204	1,350	1,238
8	1,487	1,418	1,295
15	1,564	1,708	1,679
22	1,561	1,625	1,615
29	1,531	1,577	1,528
Feb. 5	1,353	1,543	1,565
12	1,467	1,571	1,582
19	1,492	1,578	1,508
26	1,449	1,579	1,539
Mar. 5	1,544	1,656	1,608
12	1,646	1,791	1,635
19	1,584	1,691	1,638
26	1,550	1,681	1,647
Apr. 2	1,573	1,695	1,642
9	1,620	1,695	1,578
16	1,759	1,728	1,613
23	1,724	1,642	1,674
30	1,714	1,588	
May. 7	1,680	1,635	
14	1,663	1,664	
21	1,637	1,579	
28	1,580	1,578	
June 4	1,409	1,367	
11	1,641	1,591	
18	1,550	1,541	
25	1,532	1,431	
July 2	1,592	1,438	
9	1,370	1,105	
16	1,581	1,445	
23	1,515	1,378	
30	1,558	1,305	
Aug. 6	1,497	1,382	
13	1,566	1,406	
20	1,554	1,409	
27	1,526	1,479	
Sept. 3	1,613	1,502	
10	1,435	1,396	
17	1,772	1,657	
24	1,716	1,679	
Oct. 1	1,732	1,679	
8	1,841	1,699	
15	1,844	1,701	
22	1,895	1,754	
29	1,844	1,736	
Nov. 5	1,927	1,754	
12	1,955	1,742	
19	1,981	1,681	
26	1,593	1,446	
Dec. 3	1,994	1,812	
10	1,941	1,792	
17	1,804	1,692	
24	1,465	1,687	

1/ Corresponding dates-1983: January 1, 1983; 1984: December 31, 1983; 1985: December 29, 1984.

Table 29--Commercial hog slaughter 1/ and production

Year	Barrows and gilts	Sows	Boars	Total 2/	Average dressed weight	Commercial production 2/
	1,000 head				Lb	Mil. lb
1982:						
I	20,347	1,093	274	21,714	170	3,693
II	19,498	956	258	20,712	171	3,550
III	17,668	1,030	242	18,940	171	3,240
IV	19,583	1,023	219	20,825	175	3,638
Year	77,096	4,102	993	82,191	172	14,121
1983:						
I	19,141	852	219	20,212	172	3,483
II	20,367	1,053	246	21,666	174	3,771
III	19,648	1,450	274	21,372	171	3,657
IV	22,808	1,291	235	24,334	173	4,206
Year	81,964	4,646	974	87,584	173	15,117
1984:						
I	20,548	1,024	234	21,806	171	3,738
II	19,885	989	249	21,123	174	3,670
III	18,072	1,184	240	19,496	172	3,355
IV	21,310	1,197	236	22,743	174	3,957
Year	79,815	4,394	959	85,168	173	14,720
1985: 3/						
I	19,728	928	217	20,873	173	3,618

1/ Classes estimated. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 3/ Preliminary.

supplies, a sharp increase in imported pork products and live hogs, and heavier hog and cattle slaughter weights.

Hog prices will likely rise later this spring as slaughter declines seasonally. However, continued large beef and broiler production and large imports of pork and live hogs will put downward pressure on prices. Prices of barrows and gilts at the 7 markets are expected to average $43 to $46 per cwt in the second quarter and rise to an average of $48 to $52 in the third. Beef production is projected to drop below a year earlier in the third quarter, which will strengthen hog prices.

Pork production is expected to rise about 8 percent in the fourth quarter over the third. Based on seasonality indexes computed on 1975-1984 data, production normally rises 15 percent. So, hog prices in the fourth quarter are expected to drop only slightly and average $47 to $51 per cwt.

Foreign Trade Developments

Imports of live hogs and pork products increased markedly from 1981 to 1984, while U.S. pork product exports declined sharply. The strength of the U.S. dollar and lower U.S. pork production contributed to the widening trade balance and thus, lower hog prices.

During January-March 1985, live hogs imported from Canada totaled 540,114 head, up 97 percent from a year ago. Canada is the only country that exports slaughter hogs to the United States. During the same period, total pork product imports totaled 313 million pounds, up 55 percent. Most of the increased imports were from Denmark and Canada. Imports from Denmark were up 66 million pounds, more than double the amount imported a year earlier.

The Department of Commerce made a preliminary determination on March 28 that Canada had been subsidizing its pork industry. The net subsidy was preliminarily determined to be 5.3 Canadian cents per pound. On April 3, a bonding requirement equal to the net subsidy was placed in effect for imported Canadian pork products and live hogs (carcass weight basis). Before the ruling, live hog imports for 1985 were projected to be around 1.5 million head. Total pork product imports were forecast to increase about 2 percent

Table 30--Corn Belt hog feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased during / Marketed during	June / Oct.	July / Nov.	Aug. / Dec.	Sept. / Jan.	Oct. / Feb.	Nov. / Mar.	Dec. / Apr.	Jan. 85' / May	Feb. / June	Mar. / July
EXPENSES: ($/head)										
40-lb feeder pig	39.48	34.27	34.22	34.95	33.23	36.62	35.58	44.85	44.02	46.31
Corn (11 bu)	36.96	36.19	34.32	32.01	28.93	27.83	27.94	28.60	28.60	29.26
Protein supplement (130 lb)	20.15	18.98	18.27	18.01	17.55	17.16	16.90	16.64	16.64	15.86
Labor & management (1.3 hr)	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83	10.83
Vet medicine 2/	2.70	2.69	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.68	2.67	2.68	2.68	2.68
Interest on purchase (4 months)	1.82	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.60	1.76	1.71	2.03	2.00	2.10
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, depreciation 2/	6.56	6.54	6.53	6.52	6.50	6.51	6.48	6.51	6.51	6.51
Death loss (4% of purchase)	1.58	1.37	1.37	1.40	1.33	1.46	1.42	1.79	1.76	1.85
Transportation (100 miles)	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48
Marketing expenses	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Miscell. & indirect costs 2/	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67	.67	.66	.67	.67	.67
Total	122.37	114.80	112.15	110.35	104.93	107.15	105.81	116.22	115.32	117.69
SELLING PRICE REQUIRED TO COVER: ($/cwt)										
Feed and feeder costs (220 lb)	43.90	40.65	39.46	38.62	36.23	37.10	36.55	40.95	40.57	41.56
Selling price/cwt required to cover all costs (220 lb)	55.62	52.18	50.98	50.16	47.70	48.70	48.10	52.83	52.42	53.49
Feed cost per 100-lb gain (180 lb)	31.73	30.65	29.21	27.79	25.82	24.99	24.91	25.13	25.13	25.07
Barrows and gilts 7 markets	44.50	48.34	50.12	49.06	48.98	43.93				
Net margin	-11.12	-3.84	-0.86	-1.10	1.28	-4.77				
PRICES:										
40-lb feeder pig (So. Missouri) $/head	39.48	34.27	34.22	34.95	33.23	36.62	35.58	44.85	44.02	43.31
Corn $/bu 3/	3.36	3.29	3.12	2.91	2.63	2.53	2.54	2.60	2.60	2.66
38-42% protein supp. $/cwt 4/	15.50	14.60	14.05	13.85	13.50	13.20	13.00	12.80	12.80	12.20
Labor & management $/hr 5/	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33	8.33
Interest rate (annual)	13.83	14.34	14.34	14.34	14.41	14.41	14.41	13.61	13.61	13.61
Transportation rate $/cwt (100 miles) 6/	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt 7/	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1139	1136	1133	1132	1129	1131	1125	1130	1130	1130

1/ Although a majority of hog feeding operations in the Corn Belt are from farrow to finish, relative fattening expenses will be similar. Costs represent only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed rations and expense items do not necessarily coincide with the experience of individual feeders. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. Revisions have been made per annual Agricultural Prices. 2/ Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 3/ Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 4/ Average prices paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 5/ Assumes an owner-operator receiving twice the farm labor rate. 6/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. 7/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 31--Feeder pig prices consistent with break-even, given corn and market hog prices 1/

Corn (farm price)	Barrow and gilts, $/cwt 40	45	50	55	60	65	70
$/bu	Feeder pigs, $ per head						
2.50	18	29	40	51	62	73	84
2.75	16	27	38	49	60	71	82
3.00	13	24	35	46	57	68	79
3.25	10	21	32	43	54	65	76
3.50	7	18	29	40	51	62	73
3.75	5	16	27	38	49	60	71

1/ Assuming protein and other costs at March 1985 levels.

Table 32--Commercial sheep and lamb slaughter 1/ and production

Year	Lambs and yearlings	Mature sheep	Total 2/	Average dressed weight	Commercial production 2/
	1,000 head			Lb	Mil. lb
1982:					
I	1,521	81	1,602	56	90
II	1,406	131	1,537	55	85
III	1,500	128	1,628	54	88
IV	1,555	127	1,681	55	93
Year	5,982	467	6,449	55	356
1983:					
I	1,533	91	1,624	57	93
II	1,441	135	1,576	56	89
III	1,597	142	1,739	54	94
IV	1,555	125	1,680	54	91
Year	6,126	493	6,619	55	367
1984:					
I	1,611	104	1,715	57	98
II	1,543	163	1,706	54	92
III	1,513	146	1,659	53	88
IV	1,560	119	1,679	55	93
Year	6,227	532	6,759	55	371
1985: 3/					
I	1,539	90	1,629	57	93

1/ Class estimated. 2/ May not add due to rounding. 3/ Preliminary.

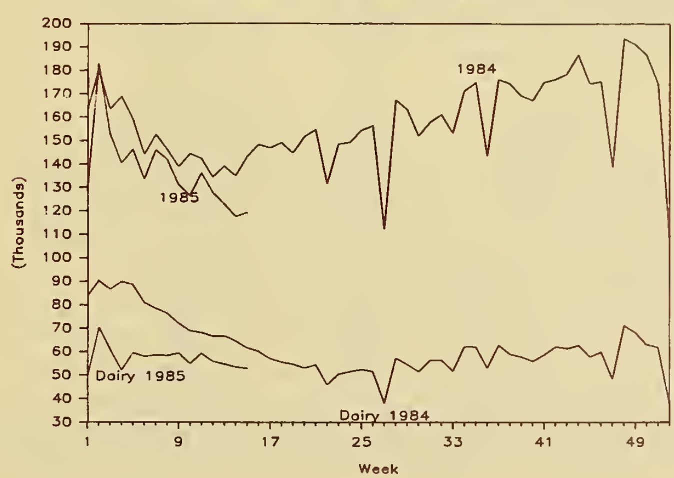
because of the strong dollar and declining domestic pork production. But, these forecasts may change after Commerce makes a final ruling, scheduled for June 10.

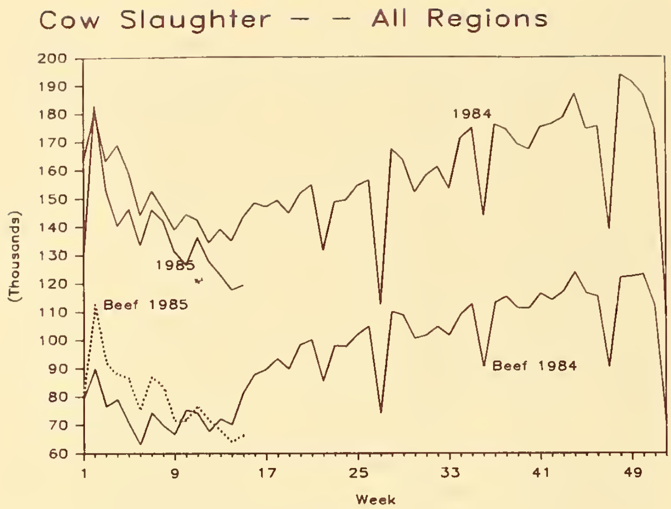
If countervailing duties are imposed on Canadian pork products and live hogs, there will be much uncertainty about the level of Canadian exports to the United States--especially for the remainder of the year. Because the bonding requirement caused Canadian hog prices to decline, Canadian producers may reduce their herds because of lower returns. However, since the impact of lower hog prices will be tempered by the Canadian stabilization programs, any liquidation of herds may take place over an extended period. Increased domestic consumption could only absorb a small part of any increase in pork supplies due to the small Canadian population base of 25 million people. Additional exports to other countries do not appear to offer much hope either. So, at least in the short run, U.S. imports of Canadian pork products and live hogs will probably stay large through the end of the year. In 1984, U.S. imports of Canadian hogs and pork products equaled over a fourth of Canadian production.

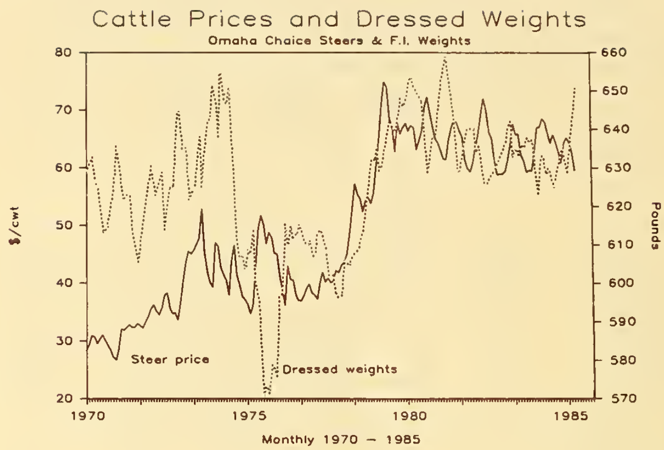
Cattle

First-quarter beef production was about the same as a year earlier, while commercial slaughter declined about 3 percent. In addition, the slaughter mix was significantly different from a year earlier. Fed steer and heifer slaughter was up 3 percent, while commercial cow slaughter declined 10 percent. The lower cow slaughter resulted from less dairy cow slaughter this year than last. Most of the dairy cow slaughter for the milk diversion program occurred in the first quarter of 1984. Beef cow slaughter was above a year ago this winter, but the sharpest increase in beef cow slaughter didn't occur until spring 1984. The continued high level of beef cow slaughter early this year suggests

Cow Slaughter -- All Regions







further declines in the cattle inventory. Nonfed steer and heifer slaughter was down more than 50 percent as feeder cattle prices remained well above a year ago. Fed cattle comprised 75 percent of commercial slaughter, compared with 71 percent in 1984, resulting in higher dressed weights. Favorable weather and a slower marketing pace due to expectations of higher prices this spring, led to the highest marketing weights since 1981.

Choice Steer Prices Fall as Supplies Remain Large

Large beef supplies, together with increased poultry production, resulted in large total meat supplies. There was one less slaughter day during the first quarter of this year than in 1984, (one slaughter day difference on a quarterly basis is equal to almost 2 percent of quarterly production). Last year's first-quarter production was the highest since 1978. Because first-quarter beef production about equaled a year earlier, this year's production exceeded last year when adjusted for the difference in slaughter days. These large supplies led to weaker prices.

Choice steer prices at Omaha fell to a $59.58 average for March, down from $64.35 during January. Delayed marketings by cattle feeders, perhaps partially in anticipation of a price rally, compounded the problem. Dressed slaughter weights rose to 654 pounds by mid-March. Higher dressed weights resulted from cattle being held on feed longer, as well as higher daily gains. Weather throughout this winter was conducive to good weight gains. First-quarter dressed weights for cattle averaged 644 pounds, up 15 pounds from a year earlier. The increase resulted from a 23-pound rise in heifer weights and a 20-pound increase in steer weights from a year earlier. Choice steer prices averaged $62.24 for the quarter, down from $67.58 last year.

During April, dressed weights remained high and prices continued to decline, averaging about $58.75 for the month. Wholesale carcass prices for yield grade 3 steer carcasses at Omaha fell to $86 per cwt at times during the month, the lowest since 1979. At the same time, the price spread between yield grade 3 and 4 carcasses widened to about $16 per cwt as overfinished carcasses were heavily discounted.

Fed cattle marketings and production will likely remain large at least through May as cattle feeders move large numbers of cattle out of feedlots and relieve the backlog of market-ready cattle. On April 1, there were 472,000 more cattle on feed in the heaviest weight groups than a year earlier. The number of steers weighing 1,100 pounds and over was a record 846,000 and heifers weighing 900 pounds and over at 856,000, was a record for the second quarter. Before production begins to decline, this large number of heavy cattle must be marketed. Dressed weights will stay high while these heavy cattle are marketed. Sharp declines will likely not be realized until early summer.

Prices should begin to strengthen in late spring-early summer as retail movement picks up seasonally and production likely falls from the first half and a year earlier. Even though beef cow slaughter remained high during the first quarter, it began to drop sharply as the

Table 33--Federally inspected cattle slaughter

Week ended	Cattle		Steers		Cows					
					Total		Dairy		Dairy as percent of total	
	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985	1984	1985
	Thousands								Percent	
Jan. 1 1/	589	522	292	241	133	109	--	38	--	35
8	606	553	277	247	164	129	84	50	51	38
15	699	736	325	323	180	183	90	70	50	38
22	707	741	339	355	163	153	87	61	53	40
29	693	679	333	327	169	140	90	52	53	37
Feb. 5	657	666	318	313	159	146	89	60	56	41
12	689	672	344	313	150	133	81	58	54	44
19	683	657	425	301	153	146	79	59	51	40
26	666	670	318	311	146	142	77	59	52	41
Mar. 5	684	680	329	323	139	131	72	60	52	46
12	675	678	324	332	145	127	69	55	48	44
19	689	676	342	311	143	137	68	60	48	44
26	644	622	319	289	134	128	67	56	50	44
Apr. 2	650	620	312	282	139	124	67	55	48	44
9	631	612	301	264	135	118	65	54	48	46
16	662		328		143		62		43	
23	651		322		148		60		41	
30	655		322		147		57		39	
May 7	666		332		149		56		37	
14	712		361		145		55		38	
21	730		368		152		53		35	
28	743		364		155		55		35	
June 4	642		317		132		46		35	
11	720		361		149		51		34	
18	722		363		150		52		35	
25	706		336		155		53		35	
July 2	708		333		157		52		33	
9	605		285		112		38		34	
16	742		337		168		58		34	
23	705		317		164		55		34	
30	680		152		152		52		34	
Aug. 6	696		327		158		57		36	
13	710		323		161		57		35	
20	701		322		153		52		34	
27	717		317		171		62		36	
Sept. 3	745		329		175		62		36	
10	653		296		144		53		37	
17	748		338		176		63		36	
24	745		343		174		59		34	
Oct. 1	710		316		169		58		34	
8	733		321		167		56		34	
15	729		305		175		61		35	
22	731		313		176		62		35	
29	701		312		179		62		34	
Nov. 5	700		309		187		63		34	
12	683		298		175		58		33	
19	694		308		176		60		34	
26	577		261		139		49		35	
Dec. 3	711		298		194		72		37	
10	701		284		191		69		36	
17	733		305		186		63		34	
24	702		305		175		62		36	

1/ Corresponding date--1984: December 31, 1983; 1985: January 29, 1984.

grazing season began. Beef cow slaughter fell below year-earlier levels beginning the first week of April. A substantial drop in cow slaughter will result in declining production this summer. Prices were probably supported by the strong economy last year. Economic growth will be considerably slower this year, so beef prices and live cattle prices will likely not receive the same boost. Omaha Choice steer prices may average $59-$62 for the second quarter and $62-$66 for the year.

Cattle on Feed on April 1 Up from Year Earlier

Cattle on feed on April 1 in the 13 quarterly reporting States were up 4 percent from a year earlier. The number of heifers on feed was up 10 percent, while the number of steers was about the same. Fed cattle marketings for the first quarter rose 3 percent from a year earlier, while placements declined 3 percent. Cattle feeders indicated they expected to market 5 percent more cattle during the second quarter. The number of cattle in each of the heavier weight groups supports a 5 percent or even higher marketing.

The 7 major cattle feeding States reported a 3-percent increase in the number of cattle on feed. The number of steers on feed was up 1 percent, while heifers were up 8 percent. Steers weighing 1,100 pounds and greater increased 34 percent. Placements in the 7 States were down 5 percent during the quarter and marketings were up 2 percent. Placements during March declined 10 percent from a year earlier, while marketings fell 2 percent.

Feeder cattle supplies were down 4 percent on April 1, largely because there were 4 percent more yearlings on feed than a year earlier. In addition, high calf slaughter during the first quarter pulled supplies down. The number of calves outside feedlots on April 1 was down 4 percent from a year earlier.

Feeder Prices Stay at Premium to Fed Cattle

Prices for feeder steers at Kansas City averaged $68.30 for the first quarter, up about $2 per cwt from a year earlier. After slipping somewhat through February, feeder cattle prices remained stable through March. Prices

Table 34--Commercial cattle slaughter 1/ and production

Year	Steers and heifers: Fed	Steers and heifers: Nonfed	Steers and heifers: Total	Cows	Bulls and stags	Total 2/	Average dressed weight	Commercial production 2/
	1,000 head						Lb	Mil. lb
1982:								
I	6,148	620	6,768	1,738	173	8,679	629	5,455
II	5,997	746	6,743	1,685	214	8,642	621	5,363
III	6,660	542	7,202	1,787	225	9,214	622	5,730
IV	6,097	861	6,958	2,144	206	9,308	625	5,818
Year	24,902	2,769	27,671	7,354	818	35,843	624	22,366
1983:								
I	6,419	424	6,843	1,701	188	8,732	633	5,527
II	6,367	581	6,948	1,694	209	8,851	628	5,556
III	6,799	621	7,420	1,908	220	9,548	630	6,015
IV	6,167	866	7,033	2,294	191	9,518	626	5,962
Year	25,752	2,492	28,244	7,597	808	36,649	629	23,060
1984:								
I	6,467	457	6,924	2,080	165	9,169	623	5,710
II	6,476	660	7,136	1,998	209	9,343	623	5,820
III	6,556	620	7,156	2,169	217	9,562	622	5,952
IV	6,242	694	6,936	2,374	198	9,508	624	5,936
Year	25,741	2,431	28,172	8,621	789	37,582	623	43,418
1985: 3/								
I	6,678	208	6,886	1,879	171	8,936	637	5,691

1/ Classes estimated. 2/ May not add due to rounding. 3/ Preliminary.

Table 35--Cattle on feed, placements, and marketings, 13 States

Item	1983	1984	1985	1985/84
	- - 1,000 head - -			% change
On feed Jan. 1	10,271	9,908	10,635	+7
Placements, Jan.-Mar.	5,027	5,511	5,321	-3
Marketings, Jan.-Mar.	5,694	5,714	5,907	+4
Other disappearance Jan.-Mar.	451	365	373	+2
On feed Apr. 1	9,153	9,340	9,676	+4
Steer & steer calves	5,816	5,961	5,950	0
-500 lb	206	183	167	-9
500-699 lb	1,109	1,020	849	-17
700-899 lb	1,941	2,038	2,040	0
900-1,099 lb	1,922	2,070	2,048	-1
1,100 + lb	638	650	846	+30
Heifers & heifer calves				
-500 lb	170	139	104	-25
500-699 lb	1,009	1,121	1,200	+7
700-899 lb	1,404	1,357	1,524	+12
900 + lb	716	725	856	+18
Cows				
Marketings, Apr.-June 1/	5,527	5,620	5,908	+5

1/ 1985 intentions.

should strengthen as the grazing season begins and stocker demand picks up. Prices may average about $68 during the second quarter and in the high $60's for the year.

Beef prices may not react to lower production, as they have in the past, as consumers may substitute lower-priced pork and poultry. Red meat production will likely decline in late spring through second-half 1985, but poultry production will be partially offsetting. At the same time, the economy probably will grow at the same pace it did last year. In 1978-79, when beef prices last rose sharply, average poultry consumption was 60 pounds per person, compared with an expected 70 pounds in 1985.

RETAIL PRICES AND CONSUMPTION

Retail Prices Stable; Spreads Widen

Relatively stable retail prices and falling farm values caused the farm-to-retail spread to widen in first-quarter 1985. The farm-to-retail spreads for beef and pork increased about 7 cents in March over February. The first-quarter beef spread averaged $1.03 a pound--7 cents higher than a year earlier and the highest since 1981. The pork farm-to-retail spread increased in the first quarter, averaging 90 cents a pound--about 5 cents above a year ago.

Retail beef prices in first-quarter 1985 averaged $2.39 a pound, down from $2.43 a year earlier. The net farm value decreased sharply to $1.36 from $1.46 in 1984. This was the lowest farm value for the corresponding quarter since 1981.

Retail pork prices in the first quarter averaged $1.65 a pound, up from $1.62 in first-quarter 1984. Per capita pork supplies were about the same as last year when adjusted for the one less slaughter day this year. The pork net farm value was the lowest for the quarter since 1982. The net farm value fell about 8 cents in March to about 70 cents a pound, as hog prices fell sharply.

Per Capita Meat Consumption

Per capita consumption of red meat and poultry in the first quarter of 1985 rose 1 percent from a year earlier. Poultry consumption increased moderately--nearly 1 pound per person. Beef, pork, and turkey consumption combined remained about even with a year earlier. In the first half of 1985, per capita beef and pork consumption is expected to be below year-ago levels.

Per capita red meat and poultry consumption for the year is expected to decrease about 1 percent from 1984. Pork and beef consumption is expected to decline through the remainder of the year, each dropping about 2 to 3 pounds per person for the year. Per capita consumption of broilers may increase 3 pounds, while turkey consumption is likely to remain unchanged.

Meat Expenditures Continue To Lose Share of Income

Consumer spending on red meat and poultry as a percent of disposable income continued to decline, reaching 3.2 percent in 1984, down from 3.4 percent in 1983.

However, total per capita expenditures for red meat and poultry (beef, pork, broilers, and turkeys) rose about 1 percent in nominal terms, from $340 in 1983 to $343 in 1984. The largest increase again was for broilers, as consumption increased about 4 percent and retail prices rose. Total expenditures on red meat and poultry are likely to remain stable in the first half of 1985.

Table 36--7-States cattle on feed, placements, and marketings

Year	On feed	Change from previous year	Net placements	Change from previous year	Marketings	Change from previous year	Other disappear-ance	Change from previous year
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1983								
Jan.	8,316	+15.5	1,364	-0.9	1,628	+7.0	130	+60.5
Feb.	8,052	+14.1	1,043	-15.0	1,491	+5.5	121	+30.1
Mar.	7,604	+10.7	1,267	-25.6	1,603	+3.6	137	+42.7
Apr.	7,268	+3.5	1,423	-2.3	1,470	+4.0	143	+31.2
May	7,221	+2.2	1,688	-1.3	1,578	+11.7	150	+4.9
June	7,331	-0.4	1,517	+14.2	1,570	+4.0	78	-15.2
July	7,278	+1.4	1,080	-5.0	1,498	+1.1	94	+38.2
Aug.	6,861	+0.4	1,494	-10.5	1,651	-2.2	88	+44.3
Sept.	6,704	-1.7	1,929	+0.9	1,682	+6.8	71	-14.5
Oct.	6,951	-2.8	2,358	-6.3	1,626	+6.5	102	+22.9
Nov.	7,683	-5.6	1,590	-4.0	1,459	-1.8	121	+1.7
Dec.	7,814	-6.1	1,637	+13.7	1,445	+1.0	119	+7.2
1984								
Jan.	8,006	-3.7	1,480	+8.5	1,569	-3.6	86	-33.8
Feb.	7,917	-1.7	1,219	+16.9	1,621	+8.7	82	-32.2
Mar.	7,515	-1.2	1,647	+30.0	1,594	-0.6	117	-14.6
Apr.	7,568	+4.1	1,331	-6.5	1,523	+3.6	184	+28.7
May.	7,376	+2.1	1,579	-6.5	1,637	+3.7	219	+46.0
June	7,318	-0.2	1,351	-10.9	1,544	-1.7	94	+20.5
July	7,125	-2.1	1,239	+14.7	1,553	+3.7	84	-10.6
Aug.	6,811	-0.7	1,619	+8.4	1,683	+1.9	61	-30.7
Sept.	6,747	+0.6	2,184	+13.2	1,489	-11.5	81	+14.1
Oct.	7,442	+7.1	2,436	+3.3	1,657	+1.9	110	+7.8
Nov.	8,221	+7.0	1,824	+14.7	1,501	+2.9	121	0.0
Dec.	8,544	+9.3	1,487	-9.2	1,414	-2.1	137	+15.1
1985								
Jan.	8,617	+7.6	1,334	-9.9	1,782	+13.6	118	+37.2
Feb.	8,169	+3.2	1,342	+3.2	1,540	-5.0	94	+14.6
Mar.	7,877	+4.8	1,594	-9.6	1,559	-2.2	98	-16.2
Apr.	7,814	+3.3						

Table 37--13-States cattle on feed, placements, marketings, and other disappearance 1/

Year	Cattle on feed 2/	Change previous year	Placed on feed	Change previous year	Fed cattle marketed	Change previous year	Other disappear-ance	Change previous year
	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent	1,000 head	Percent
1982:								
I	9,028	-8.3	5,572	15.7	5,443	-2.1	339	-22.6
II	8,818	1.8	5,781	3.4	5,209	1.9	409	-17.7
III	8,981	3.9	5,846	10.8	5,773	5.9	254	-1.2
IV	8,800	7.2	7,215	15.5	5,374	5.6	370	8.5
Year	---	---	24,414	11.3	21,799	2.7	1,372	-10.2
1983:								
I	10,271	13.8	5,027	-9.8	5,694	4.6	451	33.0
II	9,153	3.8	5,894	2.0	5,527	6.1	450	10.0
III	9,070	1.0	5,583	-4.5	5,891	2.0	298	17.3
IV	8,465	-3.8	7,272	+.8	5,436	1.2	393	6.2
Year	---	---	23,776	-2.6	22,548	3.4	1,592	16.0
1984:								
I	9,908	-3.5	5,511	+9.6	5,714	+0.4	365	-19.1
II	9,340	+2.0	5,562	-5.7	5,620	+1.7	582	+29.3
III	8,700	-4.1	6,252	12.0	5,684	-3.5	268	-10.1
IV	9,000	6.3	7,559	3.9	5,507	1.3	417	6.1
Year	---	---	24,884	4.5	22,525	-0.1	1,632	2.5
1985:								
I	10,635	7.3	5,321	-3.4	5,907	3.4	373	2.2

1/ Revised. 2/ Beginning of quarter.

Table 38--Corn Belt cattle feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased during Marketed during	June Dec.	July Jan. 85	Aug. Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. 85 July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.
EXPENSES: ($/head)										
600-lb feeder steer	376.20	382.80	384.24	383.88	390.36	392.52	397.68	410.52	414.48	404.40
Transportation to feedlot (400 miles)	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28
Corn (45 bu)	151.20	148.05	140.40	130.95	118.35	113.85	114.30	117.00	117.00	119.70
Silage (1.7 tons)	50.30	47.60	44.89	42.41	40.17	40.16	40.66	40.19	39.35	39.16
Protein supplement (270 lb)	35.64	33.21	32.40	32.81	31.59	31.19	30.92	30.65	30.11	29.57
Hay (400 lb)	15.50	14.00	13.10	12.60	12.70	13.30	13.60	12.90	12.30	11.80
Labor (4 hours)	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72	15.72
Management 2/	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86	7.86
Vet medicine 3/	5.35	5.34	5.33	5.32	5.31	5.32	5.29	5.31	5.32	5.31
Interest on purchase (6 months)	26.01	27.45	27.55	27.52	28.13	28.28	28.65	27.94	28.21	27.52
Power, equip., fuel, shelter, deprec. 3/	24.97	24.90	24.86	24.81	24.75	24.79	24.66	24.77	24.77	24.77
Death loss (1% of purchase)	3.76	3.83	3.84	3.84	3.90	3.93	3.98	4.11	4.14	4.04
Transportation (100 miles)	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31	2.31
Marketing expenses	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Miscellaneous & indirect costs 3/	10.80	10.77	10.75	10.73	10.70	10.72	10.67	10.71	10.71	10.71
Total	734.25	732.46	721.88	709.39	700.47	698.57	704.92	718.61	720.90	711.50
SELLING PRICE REQUIRED TO COVER:										
Feed and feeder ($/cwt) costs (1,050 lb)	59.89	59.59	58.57	57.39	56.49	56.29	56.87	58.21	58.40	57.58
Selling price required to cover all costs (1,050 lb)	69.93	69.76	68.75	67.56	66.71	66.53	67.14	68.44	68.60	67.76
Feed costs per 100-lb gain	56.14	53.97	51.29	48.61	45.07	44.11	44.33	44.61	44.17	44.49
Choice steers, Omaha	65.32	64.35	62.80	59.58						
Net margin	-4.61	-5.41	-5.95	-7.98						
PRICES:										
Feeder steer, Choice (600-700 lb) Kansas City $/cwt	62.70	63.80	64.04	63.98	65.06	65.42	66.28	68.48	69.08	67.40
Corn $/bu 4/	3.36	3.29	3.12	2.91	2.63	2.53	2.54	2.56	2.60	2.66
Hay $/ton 4/	77.50	70.00	65.50	63.00	63.50	66.50	68.00	64.50	61.50	59.00
Corn silage $/ton 5/	29.59	28.00	26.41	24.95	23.63	23.62	23.92	23.64	23.15	23.04
32-36% protein supp. $/cwt 6/	13.20	12.30	12.00	12.15	11.70	11.55	11.45	11.35	11.15	10.95
Farm labor $/hour	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
Interest rate, annual	13.83	14.32	14.34	14.34	14.41	14.41	14.41	13.61	13.61	13.61
Transportation rate $/cwt per 100 miles 7/	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Marketing expenses $/cwt 8/	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.35
Index of prices paid by farmers (1910-14=100)	1139	1136	1134	1132	1129	1131	1125	1130	1130	1130

1/ Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individuals for management, production level, and locality of operation. Revisions have been made per annual Agricultural Prices. 2/ Assumes 1 hour at twice the labor rate. 3/ Adjusted monthly by the index of prices paid by farmers for commodities, services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 4/ Average price received by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 5/ Corn silage price derived from an equivalent price of 5 bushels corn and 330 lb hay. 6/ Average price paid by farmers in Iowa and Illinois. 7/ Converted from cents/mile for a 44,000-pound haul. 8/ Yardage plus commission fees at a Midwest terminal market.

Table 39--Great Plains custom cattle feeding: Selected costs at current rates 1/

Purchased during Marketed during	June Dec.	July Jan. 85	Aug Feb.	Sept. Mar.	Oct. Apr.	Nov. May	Dec. June	Jan. 85' July	Feb. Aug.	Mar. Sept.
EXPENSES: ($/head)										
600-lb feeder steer	361.68	377.64	383.40	381.66	379.62	398.64	407.04	421.14	423.60	402.66
Transportation to feedlot (300 miles)	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96	3.96
Commission	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Feed:										
Milo (1,500 lb)	86.85	86.55	82.80	78.30	75.30	73.80	73.20	72.90	73.20	73.95
Corn (1,500 lb)	99.30	96.90	87.00	83.10	83.40	84.15	84.30	83.40	83.70	83.70
Cottonseed meal (400 lb)	60.00	56.00	54.00	52.00	50.00	48.00	46.00	48.00	46.00	46.00
Alfalfa hay (800 lb)	58.00	58.80	60.00	57.60	58.00	58.40	59.60	54.80	60.40	54.40
Total feed cost	304.15	298.25	283.80	271.00	266.70	264.35	263.10	259.10	263.30	258.05
Feed handling & management charge	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Vet medicine	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Interest on feeder & 1/2 feed	37.25	39.51	39.40	38.79	37.19	36.49	35.01	34.42	34.70	33.23
Death loss (1.5 percent of purchase)	5.43	5.66	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.98	6.11	6.32	6.35	6.04
Marketing 2/	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.	f.o.b.
Total	739.46	752.02	743.31	728.13	720.16	736.42	742.21	751.94	758.92	730.94
SELLING PRICE REQUIRED TO COVER: 3/ ($/cwt)										
Feed and feeder costs (1,056 lb)	63.05	64.00	63.18	61.80	61.20	62.78	63.46	64.42	65.05	62.57
All costs	70.02	71.21	70.39	68.95	68.20	69.74	70.29	71.21	71.87	69.22
Selling price 4/	68.19	66.13	64.81	61.36						
Net margin	-1.83	-5.08	-5.58	-7.59						
Cost per 100-lb gain										
Variable costs less interest	66.72	65.58	62.71	60.14	59.28	58.87	58.64	57.88	58.73	57.62
Feed costs	60.83	59.65	56.76	54.20	53.34	52.87	52.62	51.82	52.66	51.61
PRICES:										
Choice feeder steer 600-700 lb Amarillo $/cwt	60.28	62.94	63.90	63.61	63.27	66.44	67.84	70.19	70.60	67.11
Transportation rate $/cwt/100 miles 5/	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22
Commission fee $/cwt	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50	.50
Milo $/cwt 6/	5.79	5.77	5.52	5.22	5.02	4.92	4.88	4.86	4.88	4.93
Corn $/cwt 6/	6.62	6.46	5.80	5.54	5.56	5.61	5.62	5.56	5.58	5.58
Cottonseed meal $/cwt 7/	15.00	14.00	13.50	13.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	11.50
Alfalfa hay $/ton 8/	145.00	147.00	150.00	144.00	145.00	146.00	149.00	137.00	151.00	136.00
Feed handling & management charge $/ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Interest, annual rate	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	13.75	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.50

1/ Represents only what expenses would be if all selected items were paid for during the period indicated. The feed ration and expense items do not necessarily coincide with experience of individual feedlots. For individual use, adjust expenses and prices for management, production level, and locality of operation. Steers are assumed to gain 500 lbs in 180 days at 2.8 lbs per day with feed conversion of 8.4 lbs per pound gain. Revisions have been made per annual Agricultural Prices. 2/ Most cattle sold f.o.b. at the feedlot with 4-percent shrink. 3/ Sale weight 1,056 lbs (1,100 lbs less 4-percent shrink). 4/ Choice slaughter steers, 900-1100 lbs, Texas-New Mexico direct. 5/ Converted from cents per mile for a 44,000-lb haul. 6/ Texas Panhandle elevator price plus $0.15/cwt handling and transportation to feedlots. 7/ Average prices paid by farmers in Texas. 8/ Average price received by farmers in Texas plus $30/ton handling and transportation to feedlots.

Table 40--Feeder steer prices consistent with breakeven, given corn and fed steer prices 1/

Corn (farm price)	Choice steers, $/cwt				
	55	60	65	70	75
$/bu	Feeder steers, $/cwt				
2.25	49.07	57.88	66.68	75.47	84.28
2.50	46.93	55.73	64.73	73.33	82.13
2.75	44.79	53.59	62.39	71.19	79.99
3.00	42.65	51.45	60.25	69.05	78.85
3.25	40.50	49.30	58.10	66.90	75.70

1/ Assuming all other costs at March 1985 levels. Assumes milo equals 92 percent of the corn feeding value. (See Great Plains custom cattle feeding table.)

Table 41-April 1 feeder cattle supply

Item	1983	1984	1985	1985/ 1984
	1,000 head			% change
Calves less than 500 lb				
On farms Jan 1.	28,346	27,611	26,450	-4.2
Slaughter Jan-Mar.	734	817	820	+0.4
On feed April 1 1/	441	377	317	-15.9
Total	27,171	26,417	25,313	-4.2
Steers & Heifers 500 lb + 2/				
On farms Jan 1.	24,179	24,222	24,435	+0.9
Slaughter Jan-Mar.	6,843	6,924	6,887	-0.5
On feed April 1 1/	10,253	10,509	10,952	+4.2
Total	7,083	6,789	6,596	-2.8
Total supply	34,253	33,206	31,909	-3.9

1/ Estimated U.S. steers and heifers. 2/ Not including heifers for cow replacements.

Table 42--Commercial calf slaughter and production

Year	Slaughter 1/	Average dressed weight	Production 1/
	1,000 head	Lb	Mil. Lb
1982:			
I	770	139	107
II	675	147	99
III	770	139	107
IV	806	136	110
Year	3,021	140	423
1983:			
I	734	140	103
II	669	146	98
III	805	137	110
IV	868	135	117
Year	3,076	139	428
1984:			
I	817	141	115
II	745	152	113
III	861	143	123
IV	874	145	127
Year	3,297	145	478
1985: 2/			
I	820	145	119

1/ May not add due to rounding. 2/ Preliminary.

Table 43--Beef, Choice Yield Grade 3: Retail, carcass, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share 1/

Year	Retail price 2/	Gross carcass value 3/	Carcass by-product allow-ance 4/	Net carcass value 5/	Gross farm value 6/	Farm by-product allow-ance 7/	Net farm value 8/	Farm-retail spread			Farmers' share 9/
								Total	Carcass-retail	Farm-carcass	
	Cents per lb										Percent
1979	226.3	153.3	2.8	150.5	163.4	22.6	140.8	85.5	75.8	9.7	62
1980	237.6	157.7	2.3	155.4	161.9	16.9	145.0	92.6	82.2	10.4	61
1981 10/	238.7	151.5	2.1	149.3	154.5	16.0	138.5	100.2	89.4	10.8	58
1982	242.5	152.8	2.1	150.7	155.5	15.0	140.5	102.0	91.8	10.2	58
1983	238.1	147.4	2.0	145.4	151.8	15.6	136.2	101.9	92.7	9.2	57
1984	239.6	150.6	3.0	147.6	158.6	18.6	140.0	99.6	92.0	7.6	5.8
1983											
I	237.9	146.7	1.7	144.9	149.9	13.5	136.4	101.5	93.0	8.5	58
II	245.1	158.0	2.0	156.1	162.9	15.5	147.4	97.7	89.0	8.7	60
III	238.4	142.8	2.1	140.7	147.0	16.5	130.5	107.9	97.7	10.2	55
IV	231.1	142.0	2.0	140.0	147.4	16.8	130.7	100.4	91.1	9.3	57
1984											
I	242.6	157.2	2.8	154.3	164.5	18.5	146.0	96.6	88.3	8.3	60
II	242.1	151.2	3.1	148.1	159.8	19.8	140.0	102.1	94.0	8.1	58
III	236.2	146.7	2.8	143.9	155.2	18.7	136.5	99.7	92.3	7.4	58
IV	237.3	147.1	2.9	144.2	154.9	17.4	137.5	99.8	93.1	6.7	58
1985											
I	239.0	145.2	2.4	142.8	151.1	15.5	135.6	103.4	96.2	7.2	57
1984											
Jan.	239.3	158.7	2.8	155.9	164.1	18.0	146.1	93.2	83.4	9.8	61
Feb.	243.9	154.8	2.7	152.1	162.8	18.3	144.5	99.4	91.8	7.6	59
Mar.	244.6	158.0	3.0	155.0	166.7	19.2	147.5	97.1	89.6	7.5	60
Apr.	244.8	155.8	2.9	152.9	164.9	19.4	145.5	99.3	91.9	7.4	59
May	241.9	150.7	3.8	146.9	158.6	20.8	137.8	104.1	95.0	9.1	57
June	239.7	147.1	2.7	144.4	155.9	19.2	136.7	103.0	95.3	7.7	57
July	236.3	151.3	2.8	148.5	159.3	18.4	140.9	95.4	87.8	7.6	60
Aug.	237.1	146.6	2.6	144.0	155.8	18.8	137.0	100.1	93.1	7.0	58
Sept.	235.2	142.2	2.9	139.3	150.4	18.8	131.6	103.6	95.9	7.7	56
Oct.	234.9	139.6	3.0	136.6	148.3	18.1	130.2	104.7	98.3	6.4	55
Nov.	236.6	149.6	3.1	146.5	157.1	17.3	139.8	96.8	90.1	6.7	59
Dec.	240.3	152.2	2.7	149.5	159.4	16.9	142.5	97.8	90.8	7.0	59
1985											
Jan.	239.7	149.6	2.6	147.0	155.9	16.1	139.8	99.9	92.7	7.2	58
Feb.	238.7	146.7	2.4	144.3	152.8	15.6	137.2	101.5	94.4	7.1	57
Mar.	238.6	139.2	2.2	137.0	144.6	14.9	129.7	108.9	101.6	7.3	54

1/ Revised series. 2/ Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from Choice Yield Grade 3 carcass. 3/ Value of carcass-quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.464 was used prior to 1970; it was increased gradually to 1.476 in 1976 and later years. 4/ Portion of gross carcass value attributed to fat and bone trim. 5/ Gross carcass value minus carcass byproduct allowance. 6/ Market value to producer for 2.4 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. 7/ Portion of gross farm value attributed to edible and inedible byproducts. 8/ Gross farm value minus farm byproduct allowance. 9/ Percent net farm value is of retail price. 10/ ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since.

Table 44--Pork: Retail, wholesale, and farm values, spreads, and farmers' share 1/

Year	Retail price 2/	Wholesale value 3/	Gross farm value 4/	Byproduct allowance 5/	Net farm value 6/	Farm-retail spread: Total	Farm-retail spread: Wholesale-retail	Farm-retail spread: Farm-wholesale	Farmers' share 7/
	Cents per lb								Percent
1979	144.1	100.4	72.2	5.6	66.6	77.5	43.7	33.8	46
1980	139.4	98.0	68.3	5.1	63.2	76.2	41.4	34.8	45
1981 8/	152.4	106.7	75.5	5.2	70.3	82.1	45.7	36.4	46
1982	175.4	121.8	94.3	6.3	88.0	87.4	53.6	33.8	50
1983	169.8	108.9	81.4	4.9	76.5	93.3	60.9	32.4	45
1984	162.0	110.1	83.3	5.9	77.4	84.6	51.9	32.7	48
1983									
I	183.0	119.3	93.8	5.7	88.1	94.9	63.6	31.3	48
II	171.1	106.9	79.6	4.9	74.7	96.4	64.2	32.2	44
III	165.4	105.6	79.6	5.0	74.7	90.7	59.8	30.9	45
IV	159.8	103.8	72.8	4.3	68.5	91.3	56.0	35.3	43
1984									
I	161.5	108.6	81.3	5.6	75.7	85.8	52.9	33.0	47
II	159.4	109.5	83.3	6.1	77.2	82.2	49.9	32.3	48
III	164.0	115.2	87.2	6.0	81.2	82.8	48.8	34.0	50
IV	163.3	106.9	81.2	5.8	75.4	87.9	56.4	31.5	46
1985									
I	165.4	106.3	80.4	5.4	75.0	90.4	59.1	31.3	45
1984									
Jan.	162.2	112.9	84.8	5.5	79.3	82.9	49.3	33.6	49
Feb.	162.9	109.2	79.0	5.4	73.6	89.3	53.7	35.6	45
Mar.	159.4	103.8	80.1	6.0	74.1	85.3	55.6	29.7	46
Apr.	159.8	107.1	82.1	6.1	76.0	83.8	52.7	31.1	48
May	158.6	110.6	81.7	6.1	75.6	83.0	48.0	35.0	48
June	159.9	110.8	86.1	6.1	80.0	79.9	49.1	30.8	50
July	162.2	117.9	92.1	6.2	85.9	76.3	44.3	32.0	53
Aug.	166.1	115.9	88.9	6.3	82.6	83.5	50.2	33.3	50
Sept.	163.6	111.7	80.6	5.6	75.0	88.6	51.9	36.7	46
Oct.	163.9	101.3	75.8	5.7	70.1	93.8	62.6	31.2	43
Nov.	162.4	106.8	82.5	5.9	76.6	85.8	55.6	30.2	47
Dec.	163.5	112.7	85.3	5.7	79.6	83.9	50.8	33.1	49
1985									
Jan.	166.0	110.0	83.5	5.5	78.0	88.0	56.0	32.0	47
Feb.	165.6	106.9	83.1	5.6	77.5	88.1	58.7	29.4	47
Mar.	165.4	106.3	80.4	5.4	75.0	90.4	59.1	31.3	45

1/ Revised series. 2/ Estimated weighted-average price of retail cuts from pork carcass. 3/ Value of wholesale quantity equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. A wholesale-carcass equivalent of 1.06 is used for all years. 4/ Market values to producer for 1.7 lb of live animal, equivalent to 1 lb of retail cuts. 5/ Portion of gross farm value attributable to edible and inedible byproducts. 6/ Gross farm value minus byproduct allowance. 7/ Percent net farm value is of retail price. 8/ ERS data through May 1981, BLS series since.

Table 45--Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars											
CHOICE BEEF:												
Ground chuck												
1982	1.79	1.80	1.77	1.77	1.78	1.82	1.79	1.76	1.77	1.75	1.74	1.75
1983	1.75	1.77	1.76	1.77	1.78	1.77	1.72	1.72	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68
1984	1.72	1.74	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.72	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.69	1.70	1.71
1985	1.71	1.73	1.72									
Ground beef												
1984	1.29	1.34	1.31	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.26	1.27	1.25	1.27	1.30
1985	1.28	1.28	1.28									
Chuck roast, bone in												
1982	1.77	1.81	1.77	1.80	1.78	1.86	1.84	1.80	1.80	1.74	1.76	1.76
1983	1.75	1.78	1.79	1.85	1.85	1.76	1.74	1.69	1.71	1.62	1.62	1.65
1984	1.75	1.78	1.75	1.74	1.70	1.62	1.59	1.59	1.62	1.62	1.69	1.71
1985	1.68	1.70	1.65									
Round roast, boneless												
1982	2.58	2.62	2.61	2.65	2.72	2.77	2.71	2.62	2.62	2.56	2.58	2.59
1983	2.60	2.59	2.57	2.67	2.65	2.59	2.58	2.50	2.46	2.48	2.50	2.45
1984	2.62	2.69	2.68	2.68	2.61	2.53	2.47	2.52	2.52	2.52	2.51	2.55
1985	2.56	2.52	2.56									
Rib roast, bone in												
1982	3.12	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.20	3.36	3.39	3.36	3.31	3.25	3.19	3.21
1983	3.19	3.18	3.12	3.26	3.33	3.30	3.30	3.33	3.26	3.23	3.19	3.20
1984	3.45	3.44	3.42	3.35	3.39	3.37	3.38	3.32	3.22	3.26	3.23	3.34
1985	3.43	3.28	3.32									
Round steak, boneless												
1982	2.88	2.84	2.90	2.95	2.99	3.14	3.02	2.96	3.00	2.93	2.94	2.90
1983	2.92	2.94	2.91	2.96	3.04	2.95	2.94	2.85	2.81	2.82	2.83	2.81
1984	2.93	2.96	2.98	2.96	2.90	2.90	2.83	2.89	2.87	2.89	2.85	2.92
1985	2.94	2.94	2.95									
Sirloin steak, bone in												
1982	2.88	2.92	2.92	3.05	3.16	3.36	3.36	3.23	3.20	2.96	2.88	2.78
1983	2.84	2.94	2.95	3.10	3.20	3.23	3.22	3.18	3.11	3.00	2.98	2.92
1984	2.89	3.06	3.09	3.18	3.09	3.17	3.18	3.11	3.09	2.98	3.00	3.07
1985	2.98	2.97	2.99									
Chuck steak, bone in												
1982	1.74	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.87	1.84	1.84	1.89	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.80
1983	1.79	1.82	1.83	1.86	1.81	1.74	1.74	1.68	1.70	1.74	1.68	1.72
1984	1.75	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.72	1.65	1.59	1.63	1.62	1.68	1.77	1.76
1985	1.72	1.74	1.71									
T-Bone steak, bone in												
1982	3.62	3.59	3.61	3.77	3.90	4.11	4.13	4.05	3.94	3.79	3.69	3.56
1983	3.62	3.70	3.71	3.76	3.89	3.97	3.97	3.93	3.79	3.68	3.82	3.68
1984	3.83	3.86	3.86	3.98	3.93	4.06	4.06	4.02	3.95	3.91	3.96	3.97
1985	3.96	3.97	3.98									
Porterhouse steak, bone in												
1982	3.76	3.77	3.71	3.78	4.09	4.18	4.22	4.11	4.10	3.85	3.77	3.65
1983	3.74	3.66	3.81	3.92	3.90	4.12	4.09	4.11	3.94	3.78	3.66	3.79
1984	3.76	3.91	4.06	4.04	4.10	4.18	4.16	4.21	4.11	3.98	4.03	4.14
1985	4.10	4.04	4.00									
PORK												
Bacon, sliced												
1982	1.75	1.81	1.82	1.89	1.98	2.07	2.10	2.20	2.36	2.33	2.19	2.13
1983	2.12	2.15	2.07	2.00	1.95	1.91	1.92	1.88	1.91	1.86	1.77	1.76
1984	1.81	1.88	1.80	1.80	1.82	1.83	1.90	1.90	1.89	1.90	1.87	1.89
1985	1.95	1.97	1.96									
Chops, center cut												
1982	2.20	2.21	2.18	2.25	2.33	2.43	2.50	2.51	2.54	2.53	2.52	2.43
1983	2.48	2.53	2.46	2.43	2.42	2.33	2.36	2.35	2.32	2.30	2.28	2.24
1984	2.41	2.36	2.34	2.35	2.28	2.37	2.43	2.52	2.40	2.37	2.35	2.37
1985	2.37	2.41	2.35									

Continued--

Table 45--Average retail price of specified meat cuts, per pound, by months--Continued

Year and item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Dollars											
Ham, rump or shank half												
1982	1.38	1.35	1.40	1.32	1.39	1.43	1.43	1.41	1.53	1.56	1.58	1.63
1983	1.60	1.55	1.58	1.43	1.32	1.32	1.34	1.32	1.31	1.28	1.25	1.31
1984	1.33	1.32	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.28	1.27	1.32	1.35	1.37	1.35	1.37
1985	1.36	1.32	1.34									
Ham, rump portion												
1982	1.25	1.28	1.31	1.26	1.34	1.30	1.38	1.37	1.45	1.55	1.54	1.58
1983 1/	1.57	1.45	1.50	1.36	1.38	1.34	1.25	1.34	1.31	1.36	1.30	1.37
Ham, shank portion												
1982	1.12	1.13	1.15	1.11	1.23	1.22	1.27	1.30	1.34	1.47	1.44	1.44
1983 1/	1.46	1.31	1.36	1.14	1.18	1.14	1.15	1.17	1.13	1.20	1.15	1.18
Shoulder roast, blade Boston												
1982	1.42	1.46	1.46	1.40	1.48	1.57	1.69	1.72	1.77	1.71	1.74	1.65
1983 1/	1.69	1.63	1.60	1.63	1.49	1.52	1.53	1.47	1.46	1.39	1.42	1.37
Sirloin roast, bone in												
1982	1.59	1.60	1.62	1.65	1.69	1.76	1.82	1.80	1.82	1.81	1.80	1.75
1983	1.78	1.79	1.76	1.69	1.69	1.70	1.64	1.68	1.66	1.60	1.57	1.52
1984	1.67	1.67	1.65	1.66	1.61	1.64	1.66	1.73	1.66	1.62	1.60	1.60
1985	1.68	1.63	1.60									
Shoulder picnic, bone in												
1982	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.12	1.11	1.14	1.18	1.19	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18
1983	1.17	1.15	1.13	1.09	1.06	1.03	1.03	.99	.98	.98	1.00	.98
1984	1.04	1.03	.98	1.03	1.02	.98	.98	.98	.99	1.01	1.02	1.02
1985	1.06	1.03	1.04									
Sausage, fresh, pork, loose												
1982	1.72	1.76	1.79	1.79	1.82	1.89	1.95	1.96	2.01	1.99	1.94	1.92
1983	1.95	1.97	1.96	1.95	1.97	1.97	1.87	1.84	1.77	1.76	1.73	1.72
1984	1.66	1.72	1.68	1.66	1.72	1.74	1.72	1.76	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.70
1985	1.72	1.78	1.77									
MISCELLANEOUS CUTS												
Ham, canned, 3 or 5 lbs												
1982	2.56	2.59	2.57	2.54	2.60	2.62	2.66	2.66	2.67	2.75	2.80	2.82
1983	2.87	2.87	2.88	2.83	2.76	2.69	2.65	2.58	2.58	2.61	2.54	2.55
1984	2.59	2.59	2.58	2.53	2.55	2.54	2.52	2.54	2.57	2.60	2.53	2.57
1985	2.64	2.66	2.70									
Frankfurters, all meat												
1982	1.76	1.76	1.74	1.75	1.78	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.87	1.88	1.86	1.84
1983	1.84	1.84	1.86	1.84	1.83	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.76	1.77	1.76	1.76
1984	1.76	1.80	1.81	1.78	1.80	1.81	1.80	1.81	1.81	1.82	1.78	1.80
1985	1.81	1.83	1.82									
Bologna												
1982	2.08	2.09	2.15	2.16	2.18	2.25	2.29	2.28	2.23	2.27	2.30	2.24
1983	2.21	2.18	2.21	2.23	2.22	2.25	2.17	2.14	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.11
1984	2.07	2.09	2.12	2.10	2.13	2.15	2.16	2.14	2.17	2.15	2.16	2.14
1985	2.12	2.10	2.11									
Beef liver												
1982	1.00	1.02	1.05	1.05	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.01	.99	1.00	.99	.99
1983	.98	.94	.96	.93	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	.96	.94	.95	.96
1984	.96	.96	.96	.98	.97	.98	.99	1.00	1.00	.99	1.00	1.00
1985	.95	.96	.97									

1/ The Bureau of Labor Statistics discontinued this series after December 1983 due to declines in the sample size.

Table 46--Expenditures per person for red meat and poultry 1/

Year and qtr.	Beef $	Beef % of income	Pork $	Pork % of income	Red meat $	Red meat % of income	Broilers $	Broilers % of income	Turkeys $	Turkeys % of income	Poultry $	Poultry % of income	Total 2/ $	Total 2/ % of income
1979	176.51	2.41	92.08	1.26	268.59	3.66	32.29	0.44	8.73	0.12	41.02	0.56	309.62	4.23
1980	181.76	2.26	95.07	1.18	276.83	3.45	35.96	0.45	9.32	0.12	45.28	0.56	322.11	4.01
1981	184.52	2.07	99.06	1.11	283.58	3.18	34.48	0.39	10.45	0.12	44.93	0.50	328.51	3.69
1982	187.45	2.00	103.66	1.11	291.11	3.10	34.20	0.36	9.91	0.11	44.11	0.47	335.22	3.57
1983														
I	45.68	1.89	26.54	1.10	72.21	2.99	8.82	0.37	1.93	0.08	10.75	0.45	82.96	3.44
II	47.30	1.92	26.18	1.06	73.48	2.99	9.33	0.38	2.04	0.08	11.37	0.46	84.85	3.45
III	48.87	1.94	25.47	1.01	74.34	2.95	9.62	0.38	2.29	0.09	11.91	0.47	86.26	3.43
IV	45.53	1.77	27.01	1.05	72.53	2.81	9.21	0.36	4.00	0.16	13.21	0.51	85.74	3.33
Year	187.38	1.88	105.62	1.06	293.00	2.94	37.06	0.37	10.27	0.10	47.33	0.47	340.33	3.41
1984														
I	47.06	1.77	24.87	0.94	71.94	2.70	10.86	0.41	1.79	0.07	12.65	0.48	84.59	3.19
II	46.73	1.73	24.23	0.90	70.95	2.63	11.36	0.42	2.13	0.08	13.49	0.50	84.44	3.13
III	47.24	1.72	24.27	0.88	71.51	2.60	10.98	0.40	2.64	0.10	13.62	0.49	85.13	3.10
IV	47.22	1.69	27.11	0.97	74.33	2.67	9.96	0.36	4.51	0.16	14.46	0.52	88.79	3.19
Year	188.33	1.73	100.44	0.92	288.77	2.65	43.06	0.40	11.05	0.10	54.12	0.50	342.88	3.15
1985														
I	46.13	1.63	25.14	0.89	71.27	2.70	10.33	0.37	2.14	0.08	12.48	0.44	83.74	2.96

1/ Red meat includes beef and pork only; poultry includes broilers and turkeys only.
2/ Total includes beef, pork, broilers, and turkeys only.

Table 47--CPI meat prices, and relationship of individual meat indexes to index for meat, poultry, fish, and eggs

Year	Indexes					Percent of meat, poultry, fish and eggs index			
	Meat, poultry, fish & eggs	Beef and veal	Pork	Poultry	Eggs	Beef and veal	Pork	Poultry	Eggs
	1967=100					Percent			
1970	117.3	119.5	115.9	108.4	125.6	102	99	92	107
1971	116.2	124.9	105.0	109.0	108.4	107	90	94	93
1972	126.4	136.6	121.6	110.4	107.7	108	96	87	85
1973	160.4	163.8	161.7	154.8	160.2	102	101	97	100
1974	163.7	168.5	161.0	146.9	160.8	103	98	90	98
1975	176.4	170.0	196.9	162.4	157.8	96	112	92	89
1976	178.9	164.5	199.5	155.7	172.4	92	112	87	96
1977	177.5	163.6	188.8	156.7	166.9	92	106	88	94
1978	204.3	201.0	213.1	172.9	157.8	98	104	85	77
1979	234.2	255.8	216.4	181.5	172.8	109	92	77	74
1980	242.2	270.3	209.1	190.8	169.7	112	86	79	70
1981	252.8	272.6	228.6	198.6	183.8	108	90	79	73
1982	262.1	276.5	258.1	195.1	178.7	105	98	74	68
1983	261.0	272.3	255.8	197.5	187.1	104	98	76	72
1984									
Jan.	268.9	274.9	250.8	217.5	266.5	102	93	81	99
Feb.	273.0	280.9	250.6	225.5	270.3	103	92	83	99
Mar.	269.6	279.9	248.6	223.2	237.2	104	92	83	88
1st qtr.	270.5	278.6	250.0	222.1	258.0	103	92	82	95
Apr.	270.5	280.8	247.7	222.3	249.6	104	92	82	92
May	266.7	278.3	248.0	218.0	218.9	104	93	82	82
June	263.9	274.2	250.5	219.6	185.8	104	95	83	70
2nd qtr.	267.0	277.8	248.7	220.0	218.1	104	93	82	82
July	264.6	272.1	255.5	221.3	182.7	103	97	84	69
Aug.	265.7	274.3	259.9	216.5	179.3	103	98	81	67
Sept.	264.5	271.9	257.5	217.2	178.6	103	97	82	68
3rd qtr.	264.9	272.8	257.6	218.3	180.2	103	97	82	68
Oct.	263.5	271.3	255.0	214.0	177.8	103	97	81	67
Nov.	262.4	271.9	251.2	213.1	175.6	104	96	81	67
Dec.	265.9	276.2	254.6	213.8	185.7	104	96	80	70
4th qtr.	263.9	273.1	253.6	213.6	179.7	103	96	81	68
Year	266.6	275.6	252.5	218.5	209.0	103	95	82	78
1985									
Jan.	266.6	276.4	258.5	217.4	161.3	104	97	82	61
Feb.	267.0	275.6	258.9	219.5	169.7	103	97	82	64
Mar.	266.1	275.3	256.5	217.3	172.1	103	96	82	65
1st. qtr.	266.6	275.8	258.0	218.1	167.7	103	97	82	63

Table 48--Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1982-85 1/

Year	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance: Carcass weight	Per capita disappearance: Retail weight	Population
	---- Million lbs ----										Pounds		Mil
8EEF:													
1982	25,366	170	257	1,939.18	24,732.18	249.74	55.30	135	294	23,988.13	104.28	77.17	230.20
1983	23,060	183	294	1,931.07	25,468.07	272.10	40.23	121	325	24,709.74	106.38	78.72	232.30
1984 2/													
I	5,710	63	325	470.46	6,568.46	90.04	10.81	24	326	6,117.61	26.17	19.37	233.70
II	5,820	27	326	371.01	6,544.01	70.54	13.15	36	303	6,121.32	26.14	19.34	234.20
III	5,952	27	303	513.71	6,795.71	86.61	14.19	27	320	6,347.91	27.05	20.02	234.70
IV	5,936	63	320	467.90	6,786.90	81.57	9.11	25	358	6,313.22	26.83	19.85	235.30
Year	23,418	180	325	1,823.08	25,746.08	328.76	47.26	112	358	24,900.06	106.19	78.58	234.40
1985 3/													
I	5,961	63	358	419.60	6,468.60	81.58		28	334				235.90
Year	22,641	175	358	1,825.00	24,999.00	365.00	60.00	100	300	24,174.00	102.10	75.60	236.70
PORK:													
1982	14,121	108	264	612.11	15,105.11	214.29	151.16	96	219	14,424.66	62.68	59.03	230.20
1983	15,117	82	219	701.61	16,119.61	219.32	141.60	89	301	15,368.69	66.15	62.19	232.30
1984 2/													
I	3,738	33	301	201.87	4,273.87	49.03	38.88	20	351	3,814.96	16.32	15.34	233.70
II	3,670	13	351	251.81	4,285.81	45.33	35.11	28	405	3,772.37	16.11	15.14	234.20
III	3,355	13	405	259.81	4,032.81	31.47	36.40	21	257	3,686.94	15.71	14.77	234.70
IV	3,957	33	257	240.43	4,487.43	38.02	36.61	17	274	4,121.80	17.52	16.46	235.30
Year	14,720	92	301	953.92	16,066.92	163.85	147.00	86	274	15,396.07	65.65	61.71	234.40
1985 3/													
I	3,618	33	274	313.14	4,205.14	33.84		17	314				235.90
Year	14,243	82	274	975.00	15,574.00	150.00	140.00	77	275	14,932.00	63.00	59.30	236.70
LAMB AND MUTTON:													
1982	356	9	11	18.67	394.67	1.72	2.42	1	9	380.52	1.65	1.66	230.20
1983	367	8	9	18.77	402.77	1.45	2.22	0	11	388.10	1.66	1.48	232.30
1984 2/													
I	98	3	11	3.19	115.19	.45	.47	0	8	106.27	.45	.40	233.70
II	92	1	8	5.75	106.75	.47	.82	0	8	97.46	.41	.37	234.20
III	88	1	8	5.89	102.89	.50	.85	0	9	92.54	.39	.35	234.70
IV	93	3	9	5.17	110.17	.51	.69	4/	7	101.97	.43	.50	235.30
Year	371	8	11	20.00	410.00	1.93	2.83	0	7	398.24	1.70	1.51	234.40
1985 3/													
I	93	2	7	4.60	104.60	.27		0	7				235.90
Year	335	8	7	20.00	370.00	3.00	2.00	1	7	357.00	1.50	1.30	236.70
VEAL:													
1982	423	25	9	18.76	475.76	3.80	1.47	6	7	457.49	1.98	1.64	230.20
1983	428	25	7	18.55	478.55	4.06	1.09	7	9	457.40	1.97	1.64	232.30
1984 2/													
I	115	6	9	9.56	139.56	1.13	.53	0	10	127.90	.55	.45	233.70
II	113	2	10	3.79	128.79	1.32	.20	1	8	118.27	.50	.42	234.20
III	123	2	8	2.89	135.89	1.67	.35	1	8	125.87	.53	.44	234.70
IV	128	6	8	7.85	149.85	1.53	.27	2	14	133.05	.56	.47	235.30
Year	479	16	9	24.09	528.09	5.65	1.35	4	14	503.09	2.15	1.78	234.40
1985 3/													
I	119	6	14	4.85	137.85	.90		1	10				235.90
Year	444	16	14	25.00	499.00	4.00	0.00	7	7	481.00	2.03	1.69	236.70

Continued—

Table 48--Total red meat supply and utilization by quarters, carcass and retail weight, 1982-85 1/--Continued

Year	Commercial production	Farm production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports	Shipments	Military purchases	Ending stocks	Total disappearance	Per capita disappearance: Carcass weight	Per capita disappearance: Retail weight	Population
	---- Million lbs ----										Pounds		Mil
TOTAL RED MEAT:													
1982	37,264	312	541	2,588.72	40,707.71	469.56	210.35	238	529	39,260.79	170.59	139.35	230.20
1983	38,972	298	529	2,670.00	42,469.00	496.93	185.14	217	646	40,923.93	176.16	144.02	232.30
1984 2/													
I	9,661	105	646	685.08	11,097.08	140.65	50.69	44	695	10,166.74	43.50	35.57	233.70
II	9,695	43	695	632.36	11,065.36	117.66	49.28	65	724	10,109.42	43.16	35.27	234.20
III	9,518	43	724	782.30	11,067.30	120.25	51.79	49	594	10,252.26	43.68	35.57	234.70
IV	10,114	105	594	721.35	11,534.35	121.63	46.68	44	653	10,669.04	45.34	37.28	235.30
Year	38,988	296	646	2,721.09	42,751.09	500.19	198.44	202	653	41,197.46	175.68	143.69	234.40
1985 3/													
I	9,521	105	653	742.19	10,916.19	116.59		46	665				235.90
Year	37,663	281	653	2,845.00	41,442.00	522.00	202.00	185	589	39,944.00	168.73	137.89	236.70

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast. 4/ Less than .5.

Table 49--Young chicken supply and utilization, 1980-85 1/

Year	Total production 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance: Total	Civilian disappearance: Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1980								
I	2,777.0	30.6	2,807.6	31.2	138.6	7.8	2,630.0	11.7
II	3,015.4	31.2	3,046.6	34.7	194.8	11.2	2,805.9	12.5
III	2,809.8	34.7	2,844.6	26.8	181.6	9.7	2,626.5	11.6
IV	2,751.2	26.8	2,778.0	22.4	206.6	8.6	2,540.3	11.2
Year	11,353.4	30.6	11,384.0	22.4	721.6	37.3	10,602.7	47.0
1981								
I	2,870.7	22.4	2,893.0	24.8	191.5	7.1	2,669.7	11.8
II	3,115.7	24.8	3,140.4	30.1	255.4	9.4	2,845.5	12.5
III	3,101.2	30.1	3,131.3	31.5	204.5	10.0	2,885.2	12.6
IV	2,897.6	31.5	2,929.1	32.6	222.1	7.8	2,666.6	11.7
Year	11,985.0	22.4	12,007.4	32.6	873.5	34.3	11,067.1	48.6
1982								
I	2,918.1	32.6	2,950.7	27.0	171.3	6.8	2,745.6	12.0
II	3,143.7	27.0	3,170.7	21.8	178.7	13.1	2,957.2	12.9
III	3,162.3	21.8	3,184.1	17.4	138.3	8.3	3,020.1	13.1
IV	2,943.3	17.4	2,960.7	22.3	160.3	5.9	2,772.2	12.0
Year	12,167.3	32.6	12,199.9	22.3	648.5	34.0	11,495.1	49.9
1983								
I	3,062.3	22.3	3,084.6	20.9	147.0	7.8	2,908.9	12.6
II	3,275.8	20.9	3,296.7	20.8	141.8	8.8	3,125.3	13.5
III	3,138.5	20.8	3,159.3	26.0	132.0	9.2	2,992.0	12.9
IV	2,923.8	26.0	2,949.8	21.2	142.7	7.1	2,778.7	11.9
Year	12,400.4	22.3	12,422.7	21.2	563.6	33.0	11,804.9	50.8
1984 4/								
I	3,091.2	21.2	3,112.4	14.4	124.2	6.7	2,967.1	12.7
II	3,355.2	14.4	3,369.6	17.4	127.1	10.7	3,214.4	13.7
III	3,342.5	17.4	3,359.9	18.2	145.2	9.1	3,187.5	13.6
IV	3,221.6	18.2	3,239.8	19.7	154.8	7.8	3,057.4	13.0
Year	13,010.5	21.2	13,031.7	19.7	551.3	34.3	12,426.4	53.0
1985 4/								
I	3,220.4	19.7	3,240.1	23.3		7.1		

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1985 is the same as in 1984. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 50--Mature chicken supply and utilization, 1980-85 1/

Year	Total production 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance: Total	Civilian disappearance: Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1980								
I	234.5	111.5	246.1	117.8	6.5	.9	220.8	1.0
II	200.5	117.9	318.4	132.4	16.2	0	169.7	.8
III	142.2	132.4	274.7	123.4	14.5	0	136.7	.6
IV	178.4	123.4	301.8	114.1	22.2	.1	165.5	.7
Year	755.6	111.5	867.2	114.1	59.5	.9	692.6	3.1
1981								
I	214.6	114.1	328.7	126.3	16.1	.7	185.5	.8
II	203.1	126.3	329.4	147.2	9.1	.4	172.8	.8
III	169.6	147.2	316.8	146.2	7.5	.5	162.6	.7
IV	170.1	146.2	316.4	116.5	13.5	.3	186.1	.8
Year	757.4	114.1	871.5	116.5	46.2	1.8	707.0	3.1
1982								
I	189.0	116.5	305.5	113.0	7.4	.4	184.7	.8
II	200.3	113.0	313.3	113.5	7.2	1.1	191.5	.8
III	176.5	113.5	289.9	103.8	5.1	.4	180.6	.8
IV	178.7	103.8	282.5	112.7	6.6	.3	162.8	.7
Year	744.4	116.5	860.9	112.7	26.3	2.2	719.7	3.1
1983								
I	207.5	112.7	320.2	115.2	5.3	2.0	197.7	.9
II	188.9	115.2	304.1	123.2	7.2	.4	173.3	.7
III	171.1	123.2	294.3	113.0	8.6	.5	172.2	.7
IV	149.6	113.0	262.6	91.6	6.7	.3	164.0	.7
Year	717.0	112.7	829.8	91.6	27.9	3.2	707.1	3.0
1984 4/								
I	152.5	91.6	244.1	92.4	5.8	.4	145.5	.6
II	183.0	92.4	275.4	104.5	6.7	.7	163.5	.7
III	177.2	104.5	281.7	111.6	7.9	.5	161.6	.7
IV	183.7	111.6	295.3	119.2	8.0	.4	167.7	.7
Year	696.4	91.6	787.9	119.2	28.4	2.0	638.3	2.7
1985 4/								
I	197.1	119.2	316.3	141.8				

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1984 is the same as in 1983. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 51--Total chicken supply and utilization, 1980-85 1/

Year	Total produc- tion 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and ship- ments	Military	Civilian disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1980								
I	3,011.5	142.1	3,153.6	149.2	145.2	8.7	2,850.8	12.7
II	3,215.9	149.1	3,364.9	167.2	211.0	11.2	2,975.6	13.2
III	2,952.1	167.2	3,119.2	150.2	196.2	9.7	2,763.1	12.2
IV	2,929.6	150.2	3,079.8	136.5	228.8	8.7	2,705.8	11.9
Year	12,109.0	142.1	12,251.1	136.5	781.1	38.2	11,295.3	50.1
1981								
I	3,085.3	136.5	2,893.0	151.1	191.5	7.8	2,855.2	12.6
II	3,318.8	151.1	3,140.4	177.3	255.4	9.7	3,081.3	13.3
III	3,270.7	177.3	3,131.3	177.7	204.5	10.5	3,047.8	13.4
IV	3,067.7	177.7	2,929.1	149.1	222.1	8.0	2,852.8	12.5
Year	12,742.5	136.5	12,007.4	149.1	873.5	36.1	11,774.1	51.7
1982								
I	3,107.0	149.1	3,256.1	140.0	178.7	7.1	2,930.3	12.8
II	3,344.0	140.0	3,484.0	135.3	185.9	14.2	3,148.7	13.7
III	3,338.7	135.3	3,474.0	121.2	143.4	8.7	3,200.7	13.9
IV	3,121.9	121.2	3,243.1	135.1	166.8	6.2	2,935.1	12.7
Year	12,911.7	149.1	13,060.8	135.1	674.8	36.2	12,214.8	53.1
1983								
I	3,269.7	135.1	3,404.8	136.1	152.3	9.8	3,106.6	13.4
II	3,464.7	136.1	3,600.8	144.0	149.0	9.2	3,298.5	14.2
III	3,309.6	144.0	3,453.6	139.0	140.7	9.7	3,164.2	13.6
IV	3,073.3	139.0	3,212.4	112.8	149.4	7.5	2,942.7	12.6
Year	13,117.4	135.1	13,252.5	112.8	591.4	36.2	12,512.0	53.8
1984 4/								
I	3,243.7	112.8	3,356.5	106.8	130.0	7.1	3,112.6	13.3
II	3,538.2	106.8	3,645.0	121.8	133.8	11.4	3,378.0	14.4
III	3,519.7	121.8	3,641.6	129.8	153.1	9.6	3,349.1	14.3
IV	3,405.2	129.8	3,535.0	138.9	162.8	8.2	3,225.1	13.7
Year	13,706.9	112.8	13,819.7	138.9	579.7	36.3	13,064.8	55.7
1985 4/	3,417.5	138.9	3,556.4	165.1				

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1984 is the same as in 1983. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 52--Turkey supply and utilization, 1980-85 1/

Year	Total production 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance	
							Total	Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1980								
I	394.5	240.0	634.5	208.0	13.4	3.7	408.5	1.8
II	550.8	208.9	759.7	286.6	15.7	4.5	452.8	2.0
III	741.6	286.6	1,028.1	398.8	25.9	4.6	598.8	2.7
IV	744.8	398.8	1,143.5	198.0	26.3	3.4	915.9	4.0
Year	2,431.6	398.8	2,671.6	198.0	81.3	16.2	2,376.1	10.5
1981								
I	408.7	198.0	606.7	220.7	12.5	3.5	370.0	1.6
II	568.1	220.7	788.8	327.3	16.4	3.7	441.5	1.9
III	806.7	327.3	1,133.9	532.1	16.8	4.1	580.9	2.5
IV	793.4	532.1	1,325.5	238.4	22.6	3.2	1,061.2	4.6
Year	2,576.9	198.0	2,774.9	238.4	68.3	14.6	2,453.5	10.8
1982								
I	420.6	238.4	659.4	232.8	17.8	2.3	406.1	1.8
II	541.5	232.8	774.3	281.7	10.9	2.2	479.6	2.1
III	780.5	281.7	1,062.2	435.8	9.9	4.6	611.8	2.7
IV	779.2	435.8	1,215.0	203.9	17.1	3.1	990.9	4.3
Year	2,521.7	238.4	2,760.2	203.9	55.6	12.1	2,488.5	10.8
1983								
I	477.5	203.9	681.4	185.3	11.8	2.2	482.0	2.1
II	600.8	185.3	786.1	255.7	11.4	3.3	515.7	2.2
III	786.1	255.7	1,034.2	432.2	14.5	5.3	589.8	2.5
IV	784.8	432.2	1,217.0	161.8	16.2	2.6	1,036.4	4.4
Year	2,649.0	203.9	2,852.9	161.8	53.8	13.4	2,623.9	11.3
1984 4/								
I	451.1	161.8	612.8	144.4	5.8	1.7	461.0	2.0
II	615.1	144.4	759.5	226.3	6.0	3.9	523.2	2.2
III	810.8	226.3	1,037.1	390.6	7.5	4.4	634.6	2.7
IV	808.3	390.6	1,198.8	125.3	13.7	2.6	1,057.2	4.5
Year	2,685.3	161.8	2,847.0	125.3	33.1	12.7	2,676.0	11.4
1985 4/								
I	501.5	125.3	626.8	133.6				

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated by multiplying the Federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual Federally inspected slaughter. The ratio used in 1984 is the same as in 1983. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 53--Total poultry supply and utilization, 1980-85 1/

Year	Total production 2/	Beginning stocks	Total supply	Ending stocks	Exports and shipments	Military	Civilian disappearance: Total	Civilian disappearance: Per capita 3/
	Million pounds							Pounds
1980								
I	3,406.0	382.1	3,788.2	358.0	158.6	12.3	3,259.3	14.5
II	3,766.6	358.0	4,124.6	453.8	226.7	15.7	3,428.4	15.2
III	3,693.6	453.8	4,147.4	549.0	222.1	14.3	3,362.0	14.9
IV	3,674.3	549.0	4,223.4	334.5	255.1	12.1	3,621.7	16.0
Year	14,540.6	382.1	14,922.8	334.5	862.5	54.4	13,671.4	60.6
1981								
I	3,494.0	334.5	3,828.5	371.7	220.1	11.4	3,225.2	14.2
II	3,886.9	371.7	4,258.6	504.6	280.9	13.4	3,459.8	15.2
III	4,077.4	504.6	4,582.0	709.9	228.7	14.7	3,628.7	15.9
IV	3,861.1	709.9	4,571.0	387.5	258.2	11.3	3,913.9	17.1
Year	15,319.4	334.5	15,653.8	387.5	998.0	50.7	14,227.6	62.4
1982								
I	3,527.6	387.5	3,915.1	372.8	196.5	9.4	3,336.4	14.5
II	3,885.5	372.8	4,258.3	417.0	196.7	16.3	3,628.3	15.8
III	4,119.2	417.0	4,536.2	557.0	153.3	13.3	3,812.6	16.5
IV	3,901.1	557.0	4,458.2	339.0	183.9	9.3	3,926.0	17.0
Year	15,433.4	387.5	15,821.0	339.0	730.4	48.3	14,703.3	63.9
1983								
I	3,747.2	339.0	4,086.2	321.4	164.1	12.0	3,588.6	15.5
II	4,065.5	321.4	4,386.9	399.7	160.4	12.5	3,814.2	16.4
III	4,095.6	399.7	4,495.4	571.2	155.2	15.0	3,754.0	16.1
IV	3,858.1	571.2	4,429.3	274.6	165.6	10.1	3,979.1	17.1
Year	15,766.4	339.0	16,105.4	274.6	645.3	49.7	15,135.9	65.1
1984 4/								
I	3,694.8	274.6	3,969.4	251.2	135.8	8.8	3,573.6	15.3
II	4,153.3	251.2	4,404.5	348.1	139.8	15.4	3,901.2	16.7
III	4,330.5	348.1	4,678.6	520.3	176.5	14.0	3,983.7	17.0
IV	4,213.5	520.3	4,733.8	264.2	275.6	10.8	4,282.3	18.2
Year	16,392.1	274.6	16,666.7	264.2	612.8	49.0	15,740.7	67.1
1985 4/								
I	3,919.0	264.2	4,183.2	298.7				

1/ Totals may not add because of rounding. Revised. 2/ Total production is estimated by multiplying the federally inspected slaughter by the ratio of the annual total production to the annual federally inspected slaughter. The ratio for 1984 is the same as in 1983. 3/ Calculated from unrounded data. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 54--Total red meat and poultry supply and utilization, 1982-85 1/

Year	Total production	Beginning stocks	Imports	Total supply	Exports and shipments	Military	Ending stocks	Total civilian disappearance	Per capita disappearance
	Million pounds								Pounds
1982									
Year	53,011	929	2,589	56,529	1,410	286	868	53,965	203.1
1983 2/									
I	12,874	868	720	14,645	321	64	870	13,389	50.0
II	13,503	870	704	15,197	339	74	950	13,834	51.8
III	13,891	950	717	15,684	309	71	1,066	14,238	52.9
IV	14,157	1,067	530	15,935	359	57	921	14,599	54.5
Year	54,425	868	2,670	58,574	1,328	267	921	56,060	209.1
1984 2/									
I	13,288	921	685	15,066	328	53	946	13,740	50.9
II	13,770	951	633	15,470	306	80	1,072	14,011	52.0
III	13,766	1,072	783	15,746	333	63	1,114	14,236	52.6
IV	14,252	1,114	721	16,268	345	55	914	14,954	55.4
Year	55,076	921	2,821	59,418	1,312	251	914	56,941	210.9
1985 3/									
Year	54,621	914	2,845	58,983	1,290	239	901	56,553	208.1

1/ Totals may not add due to rounding. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Forecast.

Table 55--Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1984							1985			
	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I
	Dollars per cwt										
SLAUGHTER STEERS:											
Omaha:											
Choice, 900-1100 lb	64.36	62.68	64.28	60.85	64.29	65.32	63.49	64.35	62.80	59.28	62.24
Good, 900-1100 lb	58.22	56.98	58.11	56.21	58.69	59.18	58.03	58.38	57.24	55.28	57.07
California, Choice 900-1100 lb	63.32	62.12	63.37	62.30	65.81	66.19	64.77	64.75	65.12	62.88	64.25
Colorado, Choice 900-1100 lb	64.64	62.78	64.62	62.15	65.70	67.22	65.02	65.27	63.99	60.64	63.30
Texas, Choice 900-1100 lb	64.54	62.60	64.45	62.14	66.06	68.19	65.46	66.13	64.81	61.36	63.08
SLAUGHTER HEIFERS:											
Omaha:											
Choice, 900-1100 lb	63.64	61.58	63.22	60.62	64.44	65.21	63.42	64.01	62.42	59.26	61.90
Good, 700-900 lb	57.59	57.26	57.99	56.25	58.02	58.76	57.68	58.16	58.09	56.35	57.53
COWS:											
Omaha:											
Commercial	41.83	39.80	41.29	39.89	38.42	37.74	38.68	39.63	43.26	43.39	42.09
Utility41.28	40.86	39.20	40.51	38.57	36.86	36.56	37.33	30.09	42.79	43.16	41.68
Cutter	39.12	36.81	38.53	36.66	35.23	34.73	35.54	37.33	41.40	41.95	40.23
Canner	35.11	32.62	34.55	32.75	30.79	30.81	31.45	33.18	37.44	38.09	36.24
VEALERS:											
Choice, So. St. Paul	52.50	52.50	54.37	53.37	50.00	50.00	51.12	52.00	62.19	60.00	58.06
FEEDER STEERS: 1/											
Kansas City:											
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	65.92	66.70	66.28	67.36	68.40	67.98	67.91	70.59	73.35	74.80	72.91
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	64.04	63.98	63.94	65.06	65.42	66.28	65.59	68.42	69.08	67.40	68.30
All weights and grades	61.34	62.06	61.86	63.15	63.96	64.43	63.85	66.41	67.67	68.00	67.36
Amarillo:											
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	63.90	63.61	63.48	63.27	66.44	68.84	65.85	70.19	70.60	67.11	69.30
Georgia auctions:											
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	58.10	58.10	57.62	56.62	57.50	58.83	57.65	62.40	64.38	64.38	63.72
Medium No. 2, 400-500 lb	57.50	57.50	56.83	54.12	57.62	62.00	57.91	62.50	64.12	64.12	63.58
FEEDER HEIFERS:											
Kansas City:											
Medium No. 1, 400-500 lb	54.02	55.56	55.06	55.62	56.16	55.23	55.67	58.74	61.88	62.80	61.95
Medium No. 1, 600-700 lb	55.82	58.27	56.60	56.84	57.62	59.50	57.99	61.16	61.90	62.22	61.76
SLAUGHTER HOGS:											
Barrows and gilts:											
Omaha:											
No. 1 & 2, 210-240 lb	52.63	47.87	51.71	45.50	49.69	51.50	48.90	50.25	49.67	44.68	48.20
All weights	52.14	47.08	50.93	44.54	48.11	49.98	47.54	48.94	48.80	43.89	47.21
Sioux City	52.57	47.86	51.56	45.01	48.55	50.76	48.11	49.60	49.55	44.54	47.90
7 markets 2/	52.26	47.33	51.21	44.50	48.34	5C.12	47.65	49.06	48.98	43.93	47.32
Sows:											
7 markets 2/	44.29	39.96	41.86	40.07	41.52	40.52	41.59	43.03	46.74	43.33	44.37
FEEDER PIGS:											
No. 1 & 2, So. Mo., 40-50 lb (per hd.)	34.22	36.96	34.48	33.23	36.62	35.58	35.14	44.85	44.02	46.31	45.06

Continued--

Table 55--Selected price statistics for meat animals and meat--Continued

Item	1984							1985			
	Aug.	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I
	Dollars per cwt										
SLAUGHTER LAMBS:											
Lambs, Choice, San Angelo	58.62	64.75	61.07	64.75	65.75	65.25	65.25	65.12	67.58	70.12	67.61
Lambs, Choice, So. St. Paul	62.48	61.75	61.42	65.38	65.47	59.18	63.34	64.09	67.95	69.40	67.15
Ewes, Good, San Angelo	17.70	18.31	18.00	20.30	21.83	30.17	24.10	37.25	35.12	37.12	36.50
Ewes, Good, So. St. Paul	12.32	11.10	11.95	10.50	10.90	13.90	11.77	16.88	22.92	18.00	19.27
FEEDER LAMBS:											
Choice, San Angelo	57.81	59.56	57.21	65.17	71.00	69.00	68.39	72.31	72.06	73.25	72.54
Choice, So. St. Paul	53.50	58.15	54.98	57.40	57.90	58.62	57.97	63.52	64.00	64.00	63.84
FARM PRICES:											
Beef cattle	56.60	55.70	56.63	54.10	54.90	57.00	55.33	57.30	58.50	57.30	57.70
Calves	59.10	56.60	58.07	58.20	59.40	59.50	59.03	64.10	65.40	65.90	65.13
Hogs	50.40	46.30	49.57	43.60	47.00	48.60	46.40	48.00	48.30	43.60	46.63
Sheep	17.30	16.10	16.70	15.20	18.10	24.60	19.30	26.50	26.50	26.20	26.40
Lambs	61.00	61.80	60.47	62.40	63.30	61.90	62.60	63.40	66.70	68.00	66.03
MEAT PRICES:											
Wholesale:											
Central U.S. markets											
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	97.61	94.37	97.75	92.38	99.08	101.22	97.56	99.50	97.42	92.00	96.31
Heifer beef, Choice 500-600 lb	94.34	91.92	94.28	90.74	96.66	99.00	95.47	97.29	94.58	89.02	93.63
Cow beef, Canner and Cutter	75.07	70.75	73.90	70.27	67.84	70.31	69.47	76.26	80.52	80.94	79.24
Pork loins, 14-17 lb 4/	102.41	97.57	104.97	86.07	87.37	95.40	89.61	97.69	93.49	84.22	91.80
Pork bellies, 12-14 lb	62.17	58.00	61.64	52.80	60.49	64.31	59.20	67.50	64.14	64.25	65.30
Hams, skinned, 14-17 lb	78.22	75.78	75.82	79.38	99.75	90.86	90.00	72.86	74.11	70.44	72.47
East Coast:											
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 35-45 lb	134.90	145.83	137.68	134.88	135.62	138.00	136.17	139.20	144.25	148.25	143.90
Lamb, Choice and Prime, 55-65 lb	135.00	145.83	137.78	135.00	135.00	132.00	134.00	133.38	139.50	141.62	138.17
West Coast:											
Steer beef, Choice, 600-700 lb	98.80	96.94	98.75	96.50	103.50	103.50	101.17	101.56	101.38	97.94	100.29
	Cents per lb										
Retail:											
Beef, Choice	237.1	235.2	236.2	234.9	236.6	240.3	237.3	239.7	238.7	238.6	239.0
Pork	166.1	163.6	164.0	163.9	162.4	163.5	163.3	166.0	165.6	164.7	165.4
	1967=100										
Price indexes (BLS, 1967=100):											
Retail meats	269.9	268.0	268.4	267.1	266.1	269.6	267.6	270.8	270.6	269.5	270.3
Beef and veal	274.3	271.9	272.8	271.3	271.9	276.2	273.1	276.4	275.6	275.3	275.8
Pork	259.9	257.5	257.6	255.0	251.2	254.6	253.6	258.5	258.9	256.5	258.0
Other meats	268.4	268.7	268.4	270.0	269.4	270.2	269.9	269.8	270.5	268.6	269.6
Poultry	216.5	217.2	218.3	214.0	213.1	213.8	213.6	217.4	219.5	217.3	218.1
LIVESTOCK-FEED RATIOS, OMAHA 3/											
Beef steer-corn	20.7	21.3	20.8	22.5	24.6	25.6	24.2	24.8	24.1	22.2	23.7
Hog-corn	16.8	16.0	16.5	16.4	18.4	19.6	18.1	18.8	18.7	16.4	18.0

1/ Reflects new feeder cattle grades. 2/ St. Louis N.S.Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, So. St. Joseph, So. St. Paul, and Indianapolis. 3/ Bushels of No. 2 yellow corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds live weight. 4/ Prior to January 1984 prices are 8-14 pounds.

Table 56--Selected marketings, slaughter, and stock statistics for meat animals and meat

Item	1984						1985			
	Sept.	III	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	IV	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	I
FEDERALLY INSPECTED:					1,000 head					
Slaughter										
Cattle	2,903	9,159	3,313	2,923	2,784	9,020	3,134	2,661	2,761	8,556
Steers	1,316	4,167	1,440	1,280	1,187	3,907	1,456	1,237	1,293	3,986
Heifers	852	2,707	999	829	847	2,675	920	821	867	2,608
Cows	670	2,077	804	753	695	2,252	700	554	545	1,799
Bulls and stags	65	208	71	61	56	188	58	49	57	164
Calves	245	792	282	275	247	804	270	236	261	767
Sheep and lambs	528	1,600	588	524	514	1,626	544	473	565	1,582
Hogs	6,439	18,866	7,908	7,354	6,729	21,991	7,114	6,208	6,932	20,254
					Percent					
Percentage sows	5.4	6.1	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.0	4.4
Average live wt per head:					Pounds					
Cattle	1,072	1,065	1,079	1,080	1,080	3,238	1,087	1,092	1,097	3,276
Calves	220	220	228	223	223	674	228	230	225	683
Sheep and lambs	107	107	111	113	114	338	115	115	115	345
Hogs	242	243	244	246	246	736	245	242	242	729
Average dressed wt:										
Beef	633	629	635	632	629	1,896	637	643	651	644
Veal	134	134	139	136	136	411	140	141	138	140
Lamb and mutton	53	53	55	57	58	170	58	58	58	58
Pork	172	173	174	175	175	524	175	173	173	174
Production:										
Beef	1,831	5,735	2,095	1,840	1,745	5,680	1,989	1,706	1,791	5,486
Veal	32	104	39	37	33	109	38	33	35	106
Lamb and mutton	28	85	32	30	30	92	31	27	32	90
Pork	1,106	3,254	1,372	1,286	1,177	3,835	1,243	1,074	1,198	3,515
COMMERCIAL: 1/					1,000 head					
Slaughter:										
Cattle	3,039	9,559	2,095	3,084	2,942	8,121	3,278	2,776	2,882	8,936
Calves	267	856	308	298	268	874	288	253	279	820
Sheep and Lambs	547	1,659	608	540	530	1,678	557	484	578	1,619
Hogs	6,646	19,492	8,150	7,600	6,991	22,741	7,342	6,397	7,134	20,873
Production:					Million lbs					
Beef	1,903	5,949	2,181	1,923	1,829	5,933	2,066	1,768	1,857	5,691
Veal	39	122	45	43	39	127	42	37	40	119
Lamb and mutton	29	88	33	30	30	93	32	28	33	93
Pork	1,139	3,354	1,411	1,327	1,219	3,957	1,281	1,105	1,232	3,618
COLD STORAGE STOCKS END OF QUARTER: 2/ 3/					Million lbs					
Beef	320	320	326	340	358	358	375	351	334	334
Veal	8	8	11	13	14	14	13	11	10	10
Lamb and mutton	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pork	257	257	276	272	274	274	292	285	314	314
Total meat	594	594	621	633	653	653	687	654	665	665

1/ Federally inspected and other commercial. 2/ Beginning January 1977, excludes beef and pork stocks in cooler. 3/ Stock levels end of quarter or month.

Table 57--Selected foreign trade, by months

Item	1984						1985		
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	Million lbs								
Imports (carcass weight):									
Beef	175.67	176.18	161.86	206.74	138.80	122.36	151.66	133.80	134.14
Veal	1.20	.92	.77	3.37	2.37	2.11	2.29	1.32	1.24
Pork	95.49	82.75	81.57	82.45	83.60	74.38	96.98	88.93	127.23
Lamb and mutton	1.43	1.33	3.13	1.70	.39	3.08	.85	1.54	2.21
Exports (carcass weight):									
Beef	24.19	31.65	30.77	28.75	28.07	24.75	28.25	22.79	30.54
Veal	.70	.47	.50	.47	.57	.49	.29	.30	.31
Pork	11.64	10.39	9.44	10.92	14.36	12.74	12.17	9.64	12.03
Lamb and mutton	.13	.20	.17	.27	.14	.10	.11	.08	.08
Shipments (carcass weight):									
Beef	5.18	4.64	4.37	3.16	2.31	3.64	2.89		
Veal	.00	.21	.14	.13	.09	.05	1/		
Pork	12.87	11.16	12.37	10.15	13.12	13.34	9.21		
Lamb and mutton	.29	.34	.22	.23	.14	.32	.39		
	Number								
Live animal imports:									
Cattle	54,972	36,988	48,096	36,752	28,341	61,969	77,099	39,160	71,358
Hogs	137,082	120,698	90,282	116,121	112,086	142,066	184,294	142,330	213,490
Sheep and lambs	2,954	4,850	2,368	3,650	931	80	1,149	673	0
Live animal exports:									
Cattle	7,021	4,661	5,938	9,359	9,937	9,696	9,066	15,993	11,996
Hogs	403	1,700	1,079	3,092	1,601	671	1,832	716	926
Sheep and lambs	30,644	23,311	24,612	28,693	34,033	24,940	34,328	25,655	39,584

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Table 58--Number of cattle, sheep, and hogs imported, United States

Year	Cattle: 700 pounds and over: Cows for dairy purposes	Other	Total	Under 700 pounds: Under 200 pounds	200 to 699 pounds	Total
	Head					
1979	6,628	137,467	144,095	146,133	430,726	576,859
1980	5,378	148,626	154,004	135,937	382,325	518,262
1981	4,951	130,344	135,295	145,653	370,056	515,709
1982	7,957	223,422	231,379	159,606	605,768	765,374
1983	13,100	221,982	235,082	88,564	587,669	676,233
1984 2/	7,605	254,575	262,180	77,845	406,921	484,766

Year	Dutiable cattle	Breeding cattle 1/	Total cattle	Sheep and lambs	Hogs
	Head				
1979	720,954	11,360	732,314	9,478	136,556
1980	672,266	8,503	680,769	20,518	247,288
1981	651,004	8,193	659,197	6,860	145,695
1982	996,753	7,754	1,004,507	9,286	294,937
1983	911,315	9,492	920,807	7,128	447,465
1984 2/	746,946	6,492	753,483	16,285	1,322,017

1/ Imports not subject to duty. 2/Preliminary.

Table 59--U.S. imports of feeder cattle from specified countries, excluding breeding animals and cows for dairy purposes

Year	700 pounds and over: Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Under 200 pounds: Canada	Mexico	Other	Total
	Head							
1979	136,397	1,045	25	137,467	144,170	1,963	0	146,133
1980	148,489	107	30	148,626	131,498	4,439	0	135,937
1981	130,160	103	81	130,344	144,769	884	0	145,653
1982	223,275	96	51	223,422	158,231	1,375	0	159,606
1983	221,066	902	14	221,982	87,587	977	0	88,564
1984 1/	253,700	827	48	254,575	77,700	143	2	77,845

Year	200 to 699 pounds: Canada	Mexico	Other	Total	Total: Canada	Mexico	Other	Total
1979	53,729	376,941	56	430,726	334,296	379,949	81	714,326
1980	54,570	327,695	60	382,325	334,557	332,241	90	666,888
1981	50,012	320,040	4	370,056	324,941	321,027	85	646,053
1982	97,307	508,206	255	605,768	478,813	509,677	306	988,796
1983	27,992	559,665	12	587,669	336,645	561,544	26	898,215
1984 1/	17,687	389,215	19	406,921	349,087	390,185	69	739,341

1/ Preliminary.

Table 60--Imports of feeder cattle, calves and hogs from Canada and Mexico

Year and Month	Feeder cattle and calves		Hogs
	Canada	Mexico	Canada
		Number	
1982			
Jan.	21,482	15,708	12,595
Feb.	22,123	18,613	26,517
Mar.	47,488	31,895	36,372
Apr.	59,974	64,559	18,413
May.	55,570	78,933	14,088
June.	35,666	40,416	17,459
July.	26,099	21,079	21,166
Aug.	30,687	16,277	19,183
Sept.	36,790	47,488	25,298
Oct.	42,952	995	24,842
Nov.	66,601	65,873	41,752
Dec.	41,338	107,841	37,248
Total	486,770	509,677	294,933
1983			
Jan.	29,719	31,523	68,538
Feb.	24,215	22,411	34,033
Mar.	40,174	21,664	40,956
Apr.	42,332	15,741	39,764
May.	41,194	81,320	27,222
June.	30,799	122,502	32,905
July.	22,212	51,981	30,241
Aug.	17,842	63,347	42,253
Sept.	22,489	36,417	37,818
Oct.	26,168	1,994	30,374
Nov.	28,144	8,004	31,200
Dec.	24,336	104,761	32,087
Total	349,624	561,665	447,391
1984			
Jan.	13,812	113,941	92,407
Feb.	22,425	93,891	87,962
Mar.	26,074	70,948	94,035
Apr.	35,117	27,318	114,760
May.	34,211	14,051	97,358
June.	29,376	1,799	117,160
July.	39,468	15,055	137,082
Aug.	35,872	415	120,698
Sept.	36,866	10,896	90,282
Oct.	33,333	2,885	116,121
Nov.	27,209	533	112,086
Dec.	22,851	38,531	142,064
Total	356,614	390,263	1,322,015
1985			
Jan.	17,060	59,670	184,294
Feb.	33,849	4,416	142,330
Mar.	65,973	4,767	213,490
Apr.			
May.			
June.			
July.			
Aug.			
Sept.			
Oct.			
Nov.			
Dec.			
Total			

The Effect of an Older and Slower Growing Population on Meat Demand

James R. Blaylock and Richard C. Haidacher 1/

Abstract: The isolated effects of changes in population size and age distribution on total consumption of beef, pork, and poultry are examined using both age-specific consumption figures obtained from the 1977-78 USDA Nationwide Food Consumption Survey and Bureau of the Census population projections. Results imply that changes in age distribution may cause beef, pork, and poultry consumption to increase by 602, 573, and 546 million pounds, respectively from 1984 to 2010. Population growth implies that beef, pork, and poultry demand may increase by 3,681, 1,899, and 3,163 million pounds, respectively, over the same time period assuming that economic factors and tastes and preferences do not change from 1977-78. Both population growth rates and age distribution changes are found to have a diminishing effect on meat demand over time.

Keywords: Population growth, age distribution, meat consumption.

Bureau of the Census projections indicate that several dramatic changes are likely to occur in the U.S. population over the next 80 years. 2/ Two of the most pervasive are the slowing of the population growth rate and the overall aging of the population. These trends are likely to affect significantly the growth rates of many American industries. This report examines the influence of these phenomena on consumer demand for beef, pork, and poultry.

The U.S. population grew from 152.2 million in 1950 to 227.7 million in 1980--a 50-percent increase. From 1980 to 2010, Census projections indicate that the population will increase 55.5 million--a 24-percent increase. However, from 2010 to 2040, the population may only increase by 9 percent. These figures imply that during 1980-2040, population growth will be less rapid than any time before. After 2050, the growth rate is projected to be almost zero (0.01 percent per year). If these projections are borne out, industries that rely on population growth to fuel expansion must find alternative markets for their products if they are to maintain past growth patterns.

Coupled with a slower growing population are likely changes in its age distribution. To illustrate the potential changes, first consider that the median age of the U.S. population in 1982 was at an alltime high of 30.6 years. 3/ Accepting the Bureau of the Census projections, the median age of the population will reach 36.3 years at the turn of the century, 40.8 years in 2030, and 42.8 in 2080. In other words, the U.S. population will never again be as young as it is today. These increases in the median age signal important changes in age distribution. For example, those aged 65 or older comprised 8.5 percent of the population in 1950, 10.5 percent in 1970, 12.3 percent in 1980, and are projected to comprise 14.0 percent in 1990, 16.2 percent in 2010, and 27.3 percent by 2050. In general, the percentage of the population under age 35 is projected to decline far into the next century while the opposite is true for the 35-and-over group.

It is widely recognized that various age groups consume different quantities of red

1/Agricultural Economists, Economic Research Service. 2/ Bureau of the Census. "Projections of the Population of the United States, By Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080," Series P-25, No. 952, middle projections, May 1984.

3/The median age is that age where exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

meats and poultry. 4/ For example, individuals aged 40-64 tend to consume more beef and pork than other age groups. Likewise, people over 64 tend to consume more chicken and pork but less beef than individuals under 40. These and other known differences in consumption patterns among different age groups imply that changes in the population's age distribution are likely to influence the total amount of various meats demanded by consumers.

The effects of changes in population size and age distribution on total consumption of beef, pork, and poultry were examined using age-specific consumption figures obtained from the 1977-78 USDA Nationwide Food Consumption Survey 5/. Meals eaten away from home were assumed to contain the same amount of meat as meals consumed at home. In addition, it was assumed that an average American, including military personnel, consumed 77.9 pounds of beef in 1984, 61.2 pounds of pork, and 66.8 pounds of poultry. These assumptions were necessary to establish benchmarks from which changes could be measured. Results were then combined with Bureau of Census population projections to estimate total changes in consumption that may result from population growth or a changing age distribution. To isolate these effects, all other factors influencing consumption, including consumers' income and relative prices, were assumed to remain at 1977 levels. Also, any changes in consumer buying habits or tastes and preferences since 1977 were not taken into account. Some industry observers speculate, however, that consumer tastes and preferences have changed since 1977.

Under the assumed conditions, population growth would increase beef consumption about 1,031 million pounds from 1984 to 1990 (table 1). Population expansion by the year 1995 would further increase beef consumption by 774 million pounds from 1990 to 2030. However, beef consumption would increase by only 272 million pounds from 2025 to 2030. For each successive 5-year interval analyzed, beef consumption rises less than the prior period. Apparently, the slowing of the population growth rate adversely affects growth in beef demand. This finding can be extended to include the pork and poultry industries, as similar trends can be deduced from table 1. While population growth may expand total U.S. red meat and poultry consumption, meat consumption may increase at a decreasing rate, especially after the turn of the century.

Changes in the age distribution of the population could have a positive influence on red meat and poultry consumption until about 2010 (table 1). For example, the shifting age distribution may cause consumer demand for beef, pork, and poultry in the year 2005 to increase by 187, 160, and 134 million pounds, respectively, from the year 2000. After 2010, the changing age distribution may have a much smaller impact on meat demand from 2010 to 2030, and may decrease consumer demand for beef by 219 million pounds, reduce pork demand by 48 million pounds, but increase poultry use about 60 million pounds.

Combining the influences of population growth and a changing age distribution gives a more complete picture of their effects on the meat industry. The two factors alone imply that total consumption of beef, pork, and poultry would increase 1,089, 897, and 991 million pounds, respectively, from 1984 to 1990. These figures imply an average yearly growth rate of about 180 million pounds for beef, 150 million for pork, and about 165 million for poultry. However, by the year 2030, these two population changes imply that total consumption would rise only modestly from 2025 levels--an average of about 44 million pounds a year for beef, less than 41 million pounds for pork, and about 49 million pounds for poultry.

In summary, the projections imply that growth in consumer demand for red meats and poultry caused by population changes will be positive but decline over time. The principal cause is slower growth of the total population; which is partially offset, until about 2010, by

4/For example, see Haidacher, R., J. Craven, K. Huang, D. Smallwood, and J. Blaylock. "Consumer Demand for Red Meats, Poultry, and Fish," USDA, ERS, Staff Report No. AGES820818, 1982. 5/ For a complete description of the survey, see R. Rizek, "The 1977-78 Nationwide Food Consumption Survey," Family Economics Review, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Science and Education Administration, Fall 1978, 3-7.

the effect of an aging population on demand. However, it should be remembered that the analysis assumes a variety of factors, including relative prices, income and tastes and preferences, do not change over the period analyzed. Of course, in reality such changes will occur and they could either negate or exaggerate the effects of changes in population size and age distribution.

Table 1. Implied changes between selected years in consumption of beef, pork, and poultry due to population growth and a changing age distribution

Years	Changes in quantities needed due to both population growth and a changing distribution			Changes in quantities needed due to both population growth			Changes in quantities needed due to a changing age distribution		
	Beef	Pork	Poultry	Beef	Pork	Poultry	Beef	Pork	Poultry
1984-1990	1089	897	991	1031	810	884	58	87	107
1990-1995	885	714	779	774	609	666	111	105	113
1995-2000	845	670	698	660	520	568	185	150	130
2000-2005	799	643	660	612	483	526	187	160	134
2005-2010	665	548	581	604	477	519	61	71	62
2010-2015	534	456	518	574	454	493	-40	2	25
2015-2020	413	358	441	495	392	426	-82	-34	15
2020-2025	335	299	344	382	303	331	-47	-4	13
2025-2030	222	204	242	272	216	236	-50	-12	6

Implications of Population Changes for the Meat Production Sector

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Abstract: Following Blaylock and Haidacher's (1985) estimates of the isolated effect of population growth and demographic changes on red meat and poultry consumption, this article explores what level of livestock and poultry inventories and slaughter would be required to support implied consumption in the year 2030. Feed use and estimates of the land base needed to produce the required feed grains and forage are also explored. The inventory of cattle would not exceed its 1976 peak until after the turn of the century. Acreage needed to produce concentrates would increase 20 percent from 50 million acres in 1984 to 60 million in 2030, still well under the 106 million acres harvested for feed grains in 1984.

Keywords: Meat consumption, production, feed requirements, inventories

The companion article, "Effects of an Older and Slower Growing Population on Meat Demand" indicates the changes in the total supply of major meats that we may need due to the impact of population growth and demographic change. Addition of these possible increases in consumption due to population change to the 1984 consumption level shows what total consumption might be in the future. (See table 1). By using 1984 per capita consumption of veal, lamb, other chicken, and fish and the same expected population increase, total meat, poultry, and fish consumption could be expected to increase more than 30 percent by 2030. On a per capita basis, total meat, poultry, and fish consumption would range from 225 pounds in 1990 to 230 pounds in 2030—overall, a reasonable estimate.

As Blaylock and Haidacher indicate, this assumes no change in consumer response to relative prices, change in income, or change in tastes. Several industry observers feel consumer tastes may be shifting toward the white meats. If so, the consumption estimates based on population growth and demographics alone probably overstate red meat consumption at the expense of the white meats. However, the projections pose several interesting questions: on balance (no price-production cycles), what level of livestock and poultry inventories and slaughter would be required to support this level of meat consumption, what would feed use be, and what land base would be needed to produce the feed grains and forage required?

Several assumptions concerning productivity, carcass yields, etc., must be made to estimate the livestock production required to support this level of red meat and poultry consumption. Some coefficients are increased over the period where some increase in productivity seems likely; other coefficients are held at their historical average where future change seems less certain. These sets of assumptions are:

Beef Sector

If imports continue to provide about 8 percent of the beef consumed, and slaughter weights average 625 pounds, cattle slaughter can be estimated. Calf slaughter is based on a 145-pound carcass. Historically, an inventory of 2.85 head of cattle has been needed per head of cattle slaughtered (35 percent of the cattle inventory) over the cycle. Assuming a 4-percent death loss, and continuation of live cattle imports near current levels, one can calculate the size calf crop needed and the size of the beef cow inventory based on a 90-percent calf crop at weaning.

About 9.6 million dairy cows would be needed in 1990 and 8.8 million in the years 2000 and 2030 if an average milk production

per cow of 14,500 pounds, 17,400 pounds, and 20,500 pounds can be achieved.

Cow slaughter estimates are based on culling one-seventh of the beef cow herd and one-fourth of dairy cows per year. Most of the remaining cattle slaughtered are assumed to be put through some degree of grain feeding, depending on the extent of consumer preference for leaner meats.

Hog-Pork Sector

Foreign trade is assumed to remain minor despite the recent increase in both pork and live hog imports. Hog carcasses have averaged about 172 pounds for some time; thus, the necessary slaughter numbers can be estimated. Also, sow and boar slaughter averages 6 to 7 percent of total hog slaughter. Sow farrowing estimates are more difficult to make since improvements in pigs saved per sow are uncertain. While the industry has experienced considerable genetic improvement, no upward trend has appeared in this statistic for many years. Still, the potential for improvement seems likely. The estimate of necessary farrowings is based on 7.5 pigs saved per sow at weaning time by 1990 increasing to 7.7 by the year 2000 and 8.0 by 2030. Four-percent death loss is allowed. Biologically, sows can produce two litters of pigs per year and remain in production for several years.

Poultry Sector

Necessary production (slaughter) is estimated for domestic consumption only--production for export would be in addition. Slaughter numbers are based on an average ready-to-cook yield of 3.04 pounds for broilers, 15.6 for turkeys, and 2.9 for spent hens (both egg producers and broiler stock).

The resulting livestock and poultry inventory and slaughter levels are shown in tables 2, 3, and 4. The cattle inventory would not exceed its 1976 peak until after the turn of the century (table 2). If consumer preference should turn toward leaner beef, more cattle would be fed a shorter period of time. Hog production would soon reach record levels. Previous record hog slaughter and sow farrowings were 96 million hogs slaughtered in 1980 and 14 million sows farrowing in 1979-80. Sow farrowings would not exceed the 1979-80 level until the 21st century due to the assumed increase in pigs saved per sow.

Feed Requirements

Seventeen percent more concentrates and 30 percent more forage would be needed by 2030 (see table 5). Note that the concentrate requirement (in corn equivalents) for fed cattle is slightly less than the 1984 requirement through the year 2000. This assumes that an increasing portion of cattle on feed will be fed fewer days to produce leaner beef. The 31-percent increase in land needed for hay production and grazing would increase capacity utilization (there were 597 million acres of grasslands and 158 million acres of grazeable forestland in the United States in 1982). Acreage needed to produce concentrates would increase 20 percent from 50 million in 1984 to 60 million in 2030, but still well under the 106 million acres harvested for feed grains in 1984 (based on 1984 yields). Pressure on this cropland base would depend on the acreage needed to satisfy export demand.

Table 1. Implied meat consumption 1/

	1984	1990	2000	2030
	Million pounds--retail weight			
Beef	18,426	19,515	21,245	24,213
Pork	14,472	15,369	16,753	19,261
Broiler	12,449	13,317	14,572	17,358
Turkey	2,647	2,750	2,948	3,355
Other chicken	680	700	723	765
Lamb and veal	771	750	804	915
Fish	3,302	3,750	4,020	4,575
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Total	52,747	56,151	61,065	70,442
	Millions			
U.S. population assumptions	236.4	250	268	305

1/ Changes from 1984 are those indicated in Blaylock and Haidacher article.

Table 2. Beef Sector

	1984 Actual	1990 Needed	2000 Needed	2030 Needed
	Million head			
1. Beginning inventory, cattle & calves	113.7	120.7	131.2	149.5
2. Beginning inventory, dairy cows	11.1	9.6	8.8	8.7
3. Beginning inventory, beef cows	37.5	40.9	46.3	54.3
4. Calf crop	42.5	46.4	50.5	57.6
5. Cattle slaughter	37.6	38.8	42.2	48.1
6. Calf slaughter	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2
7. Beef cow slaughter	5.2	5.7	6.5	7.6
8. Dairy cow slaughter	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.2
9. Fed cattle marketings	25.7	30.7	33.5	38.3

Table 3. Hog sector

	1984 Actual	1990 Needed	2000 Needed	2030 Needed
	Million head			
Hog slaughter	85.1	94.8	103.2	118.8
Sow and boar slaughter	5.4	6.7	7.6	8.4
Sows farrowing 1/	11.9	13.2	14.0	15.5

1/ June-November previous year and December-May current year.

Table 4. Poultry sector

	1984 Actual	1990 Needed	2000 Needed	2030 Needed
	Million head			
Broiler slaughter	4,270	4,380	4,795	5,710
Turkey slaughter	164	175	190	215
Other chicken slaughter	186	240	250	260

Table 5. Feed requirements

	1984	1990	2000	2030
	Billion bu, corn equivalent			
Concentrates				
Dairy	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Beef	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0
Hogs	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6
Broilers	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Turkeys	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	===	===	===	===
Total	6.9	7.1	7.2	8.1
Forage				
	Percent: 1984=100			
Dairy	100	103	96	101
Beef	100	107	119	137
All cattle	100	106	115	131

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